

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
High: 45-50 (45-50). Tomorrow: 45-50.
Wednesday: 45-50 (45-50). Thursday:
45-50 (45-50). Friday: 45-50 (45-50).
Saturday: 45-50 (45-50). Sunday: 45-50
(45-50).
NEW YORK: High: 45-50 (45-50).
Low: 35-40 (35-40). Tomorrow: 45-50
(45-50). Wednesday: 45-50 (45-50).
Thursday: 45-50 (45-50). Friday: 45-50
(45-50). Saturday: 45-50 (45-50).
Sunday: 45-50 (45-50).
LONDON: High: 45-50 (45-50).
Low: 35-40 (35-40). Tomorrow: 45-50
(45-50). Wednesday: 45-50 (45-50).
Thursday: 45-50 (45-50). Friday: 45-50
(45-50). Saturday: 45-50 (45-50).
Sunday: 45-50 (45-50).

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Calls U.S.-Soviet Ties Jeopardized

Brezhnev Raps Bombing

By Hedrick Smith

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev, "angrily and resolutely" condemning the renewed U.S. air war against Hanoi and Haiphong, declared today that the future development of Soviet-American relations largely hinged on what happens on the issue of ending the Vietnam war.

His warning to Washington came during a major address at

celebrations in honor of the 50th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union.

Attacking China much more sharply than he attacked the United States, the 68-year-old Soviet leader told colleagues from a dozen Communist countries that Moscow several times had offered to sign a treaty with Peking outlawing the use of conventional, missile and nuclear forces between them. Peking's repeated rejection of such proposals in the

secret talks, he said, made a mockery of its declared fears of a Soviet military threat.

Much of Mr. Brezhnev's broad-ranging, 3 1/2-hour speech was devoted to recounting domestic achievements over the past half-century. But it also included an important survey of Soviet progress in achieving accommodation with such Western powers as France, West Germany and the United States, that hinted at possible new openings.

For the first time, the Soviet leader suggested the time had come to seek "a basis for some forms of business relations between" the Common Market and the East European Common, a proposal for bloc-to-bloc dealings likely to find favor on both sides of Europe. And he indicated greater openness than before to Western pressures for a wider exchange of people and ideas between East and West, a central demand of Western nations at the preparatory talks for a European Security Conference in Helsinki.

On the new round of Strategic Arms Limitation Talks with the United States, Mr. Brezhnev observed that "it would probably be a good thing if we gave thought to how we could pass from limiting armaments to their gradual reduction, and also to establishing some kind of limits on their qualitative improvement."

The generally moderate thrust of the speech toward Western powers suggested that the break-off of the Vietnam talks in Paris and Washington's sharp escalation of the air war had come as a surprise and prompted the Soviet leadership to insert tough language on Vietnam.

"Longest, Dirtiest" War
Evidently embarrassed and clearly irritated by Washington's latest tactics in Vietnam, Mr. Brezhnev said the war there was the "longest" and "dirtiest" in U.S. history and stated that "like all peoples of the world, the Soviet Union angrily and resolutely condemns these acts of aggression."

But an audience of more than 5,000 at the Kremlin Hall of Congresses heard him go on to indicate the Kremlin's interest in giving "active assistance" to promote a "just peace settlement" rather than building up for a new round of fighting. He also ticked off the promising steps made toward improving relations with Washington during and after President Nixon's visit to Moscow last May, as well as expressing the Kremlin's readiness to go ahead with new negotiations on reducing forces in Central Europe and further limiting strategic arsenals.

At that point, he issued a restrained warning about Vietnam: "The two countries—the U.S.S.R. and the U.S.A.—will not follow the course charted jointly during the Moscow negotiations, then we think new substantial steps in the development of Soviet-American relations... may become possible during further contacts. However—and this should be clearly emphasized—much will depend on the course of events in the immediate future and, in particular, on what kind of turn is taken on the issue of ending the war in Vietnam."

Although Moscow has already taken the Nixon administration sharply to task over the Vietnam issue in the past few days, it was the first time that the Kremlin leadership had ventured to suggest that failure to reach a Vietnam settlement could jeopardize the trend of Soviet-American relations.

Sharper Attack
Later in the day, Washington came under much sharper verbal attack from Truong Chinh, a ranking member of the North Vietnamese leadership who heads Hanoi's delegation to the Soviet celebration. In all, 11 foreign Communist countries were represented—Moscow's six Warsaw Pact allies, plus Yugoslavia, Cuba, Mongolia, North Korea, and North Vietnam. In addition, the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam and a number of neutral countries sent delegations. China and Albania did not send delegations.

The North Vietnamese delegate, pointedly thanking the Chinese as well as the Russians and (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

West German Visits To East Doubled
BERLIN, Dec. 21 (UPI).—Twice as many West Germans and West Germans visited East Germany this year than last year, an East German Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

It said 6,224,155 West Germans and West Germans visited the East this year, compared with 3,022,368 last year.

It said that this year 345,542 East Germans visited West Berlin. It said this was a "considerable increase" over last year but gave no figures.



PROTEST—North Vietnamese delegate Nguyen Minh Vy explaining that his country's walkout from Paris peace talks protested renewed U.S. bombing of North Vietnam.

Irwin Is Seen U.S. Envoy To France

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (UPI).—President Nixon is expected to name John N. Irwin 2d, the under secretary of state, to be the new U.S. Ambassador to France.

It was understood the nomination is to be made this week. Mr. Irwin, 59, has been the State Department's No. 2 official since Sept. 21, 1970. As under secretary of state, he has been heavily involved in European economic and security links to the United States.

Future Meetings Put in Doubt

Reds Walk Out of Peace Talks In Paris to Protest Bombings

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Dec. 21 (UPI).—The Communist delegations walked out of today's peace talks in Paris in what they called "a sign of energetic protest" against U.S. negotiating tactics and the escalation of bombing over North Vietnam.

Nguyen Minh Vy, the Hanoi delegate, and Dinh Ba Thoi, the Viet Cong, both deputy delegation members, walked out after reading opening statements and before either the U.S. or South Vietnamese delegations could reply.

The action was similar to the Communist departure during a technical experts' meeting yesterday.

Despite the Communist protest, the channel of communication was not broken. Another technical experts' meeting is scheduled for Saturday, and a new peace talks session will be held on Sunday if not next Tuesday, because of Christmas week.

However, in a broadcast monitored in Washington, the Hanoi radio said the experts' talks cannot go on "now that the situation has been so seriously aggravated by the U.S." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

Astronauts Back in Houston And Go Right Into Debriefings

By John Noble Wilford

HOUSTON, Dec. 21 (UPI).—The Apollo-17 astronauts returned to their homes here today and began debriefings on their 12 1/2-day voyage to the moon, the final mission in the Apollo program of lunar exploration.

Navy Capt. Eugene A. Cernan, Navy Commander Ronald E. Evans and Harrison H. (Jack) Schmitt, a civilian geologist, arrived at Ellington Air Force Base, near Houston, to a welcome from several hundred people, mostly astronauts, flight controllers and their families.

In thanking members of the Apollo team, Capt. Cernan drew on the words of Sir Isaac Newton. "We stood on the shoulders of giants," the astronaut said.

Capt. Cernan then jokingly introduced his crew as Capt. America and Dr. Rock. Commander Evans was the pilot of the command module America and is being promoted to the rank of Navy captain. Mr. Schmitt was the first geologist to go to the moon.

All three men, looking relaxed and healthy, spoke of their pride in the Apollo and their country, of their conviction that space exploration has "taken mankind into a new era."

The three astronauts, who achieved the nation's sixth manned landing on the moon, splashed down in the Pacific Ocean Tuesday afternoon. They flew home to Houston by way of Pago Pago, Hawaii, and California, arriving in an Air Force C-141 jet transport.

After the 15-minute ceremony, the astronauts, who wore yellow flight suits, went to the Manned Spacecraft Center for additional medical tests and the start of debriefings covering the mission's accomplishments.

The astronauts had lunch at home with their families before another round of debriefing.

The debriefings are to continue through Sunday, then break for Christmas week. The astronauts are expected to hold their formal post-flight news conference in Washington, probably Jan. 3 or 4.

On the plane with the astronauts were half of the 840 pounds of lunar samples and much of the photographic film exposed during the mission. The other half had arrived earlier on a separate plane.

Scientists at the Lunar Receiving Laboratory here are expected to open the first of the "rock boxes" Tuesday. The first samples they want to look at are the orange rocks and soil Capt. Cernan and Mr. Schmitt discovered at Shorty Crater on the second excursion outside their landing craft.

The first formal scientific reports on the rocks and other mission experiments is not expected until March.



BACK HOME—Astronaut Ron Evans greeted by neighbors on horseback as he arrived at his home near Manned Spacecraft Center in Houston. Daughter Jaime at right in top.

B-52s Continue Hanoi Attacks; 3 More Are Lost

SAIGON, Dec. 21 (UPI).—B-52 bombers today again attacked the Hanoi-Haiphong area, continuing what is said to be the war's heaviest series of air raids against North Vietnam's major urban complex.

On the fourth day of renewed American air strikes against the North, the U.S. command reported the loss of three more B-52s. It might be six the number of Stratofortress downings acknowledged by the American military.

Of the 15 B-52s on the ground, three B-52s acknowledged lost today.

North Vietnam claims it has downed nine B-52s and 13 U.S. fighter-bombers this week. Hanoi radio reports that during the new bombing raids in the two-city region, "thousands of homes were demolished, and many economic, cultural and social establishments were ruined or badly damaged."

It said that hundreds of civilians were killed or wounded in Hanoi-Haiphong and surrounding communities.

One of the three B-52s lost to enemy fire managed to fly back to Thailand before crashing near the U.S. air base at Nakhon Phanom, the American command said. It reported that the six crewmen bailed out and later were rescued.

The two other bombers, the command said, were shot down in the vicinity of Hanoi this morning. It said the six crewmen aboard each plane were missing.

U.S. Reports of Losses
Since Monday's resumption of bombing and naval shelling, the U.S. command has reported the loss of the six B-52s and two fighter-bombers plus heavy damage to a guided-missile destroyer, the Goldsborough. Several other B-52s have been listed as damaged, and the casualties toll is put at two dead, 27 missing, and three wounded.

Hanoi radio, in a broadcast monitored here in Saigon this morning, said that in addition to the nine B-52s, which it has claimed it downed, six U.S. fighter-bombers have been shot out of the sky. It said four B-52s were downed in raids on the Hanoi-Haiphong area last night and early today.

In the past, Hanoi has often exaggerated its claims of shooting down American aircraft, according to comparisons with official U.S. reports here. But it said last night's losses were the first reports of aircraft losses have come from Hanoi and then been confirmed a day or so later by the U.S. command.

A radio Hanoi broadcast monitored in Hong Kong today quoted the official North Vietnamese newspaper, Nhan Dan, as saying that the vulnerability of the B-52s was an embarrassment to the Nixon administration, which had hoped to use them to "subdue the Vietnamese people."

The newspaper said that since the United States resumed its full-scale bombing of North Vietnam this week, more than 200 B-52s were taking part in the raids each day.

The Nhan Dan editorial, entitled "The Downed B-52s and Nixon's Quandary," described the Stratofortresses as "too old." It said the United States would never be able to cow the North Vietnamese people with them.

"We are not afraid of B-52s because we know how to fight with efficiency," the editorial said. "What's more, we have many weak points. As converted carriers of atomic bombs, because of exacting maintenance and frequent repairs, only half of the 300 stationed in Southeast Asia can be put to use."

The U.S. command has long had a policy of not commenting on radio Hanoi broadcasts, saying that the station is nothing more than a propaganda outlet.

After reporting yesterday what the Americans described as the fourth loss of a B-52 since Monday, the U.S. spokesman refused to answer other questions about the continuing bombing.

"I cannot talk about anything concerning the current operations in North Vietnam," he said.

Since the intensive bombing and naval shelling was renewed, the American command has refused to discuss the fundamental elements of the raids.

At the regular allied military news briefing last night, the U.S. spokesman turned aside questions about the scope and nature of the attacks by U.S. forces. He refused to disclose the number of B-52s involved in the raids, their targets or any results. This type of information had been made public routinely in the past.

The South Vietnamese government, in an official radio broadcast, said it had received reports of damage to the Hanoi-Haiphong area.

Paint Is Thrown At Jane Fonda
STOCKHOLM, Dec. 21 (AP).—Jane Fonda was showered with red paint yesterday as she marched toward the U.S. Embassy with an estimated 10,000 Swedes in an anti-Vietnam war demonstration.

As the long lines of demonstrators neared the embassy, an unidentified woman rushed forward and threw the red paint at Miss Fonda and others in the parade.

Miss Fonda got paint in the face and on her clothes but continued in the parade. Police arrested the woman.



Communist party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev speaking at 50th anniversary celebration of the Soviet Union.

Gains for Both Sides

2 Germanys Sign Agreement, Ending 2 Decades of Enmity

By David Binder

BERLIN, Dec. 21 (NYT).—The two German states that emerged from the wreckage of World War II signed their treaty on basic relations today, formally ending more than two decades of mutual enmity.

The signing was done by the Bonn government's Minister of State Egon Bahr, and East Berlin's State Secretary Michael Kohl, the two men who had negotiated the pact in over 60 sessions during the last two years.

Although the treaty will not be ratified and go into full effect before April, it is already working to the advantage of both states now.

For East Germany, hungering long for diplomatic ties with Western lands, there came full recognition from Switzerland yesterday and from Austria and Sweden today. Many others are to follow soon.

For West Germany, many of whose citizens had been cut off from relatives in the East for years, there were improvements in family contacts and the promise of many more improvements as soon as the treaty is enacted.

Ratification of the 10-article pact is assured since the ruling Communist government in East Germany has already admitted its Parliament to it and in West Germany Chancellor Willy Brandt's new coalition govern-

ment has a healthy parliamentary majority.

The treaty falls short of full diplomatic recognition between the countries, which will not exchange ambassadors, but "permanent representatives" with the title of plenipotentiary minister. The West German minister would also be empowered to represent West Germans in difficulty in the East.

Both Mr. Bahr and Mr. Kohl pointed out that, on the strength of today's signing, both sides were taking immediate steps to enlarge contacts between the two states in a variety of areas.

A joint border commission is to begin work next month remaking the 840-mile frontier between West and East Germany that was established after World War II as the boundary between the occupation zones of the victorious Western powers and the Soviet Army. The commission will also investigate problems of freighting, weed control, drainage and sewers along what had been an arbitrary boundary.

As soon as the treaty takes effect, East Germany will open four new road crossing points in addition to the present four crossings. Work on the new openings is already under way.

These are designed to aid day visits to East German border towns. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

U.S. and Russia Set Up Group To Supervise SALT Accord

By Victor Lushch

GENEVA, Dec. 21 (UPI).—The United States and the Soviet Union established a joint four-man constitutional commission today to supervise the operation of their accords for curbing the strategic arms race.

Gerard C. Smith, head of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Vladimir S. Sorokov, chief Soviet negotiator, signed a "memorandum of understanding" on the commission before recessing until Feb. 27 the talks on limiting strategic offensive weapons.

The agreement on the commission marked the successful settlement of the modest goal the negotiators had set for the opening round of the second phase in the now three-year-old talks.

In addition to announcing the accord on the standing commission, a joint communiqué said that in the new round that began on Nov. 21, "an understanding

was reached on the general range of questions which will be the subject of further United States-Soviet discussions."

These questions, the statement noted, concern the second-phase goal of achieving a permanent accord to replace the present five-year interim agreement that set ceilings on offensive missiles launched from land bases and submarines.

The interim pact was signed by President Nixon last May in Moscow along with the treaty limiting the deployment of defensive missiles. This treaty was the principal success achieved during the first phase of the protracted negotiations.

The discussions here, which centered on the drafting of a work program for the second phase, were described by the communiqué as "useful for both sides in preparing for further negotiations next year."

Two Men Charged in Dublin As Alleged Spies for Britain

DUBLIN, Dec. 21 (AP).—An Irish police officer and a Briton were charged with spying today after sources said Irish intelligence had uncovered a British espionage network in the top echelons of the republic's police force.

The Briton was named as John Wyman, of London. The other man charged was identified as Patrick Crinnion, of Dublin, a police officer. Both were ordered held in custody.

Police threw a light security cordon around the special criminal court when the pair appeared for the brief indictment. The case was adjourned until Jan. 12, while police continue investigations.

Mr. Wyman was charged with obtaining classified information, prejudicial to the safety of the state in contravention of the Official Secrets Act, from Mr. Crinnion between Aug. 1 and Dec. 19.

Brezhnev Says New Bombing Endangers U.S.-Soviet Ties

(Continued from Page 1)

other Communist nations for their support, accused Washington of having demanded a "change in the essence of the already agreed-upon points" of the Vietnam cease-fire that was to have been signed in late October. He also charged the United States with using the interim to "feverishly speed up and intensify the delivery of arms and war materials to South Vietnam, introduce military personnel there under the guise of civilian instructors, and reinforce the puppet clique of [President Nguyen Van] Thieu, as well as to renew 'crazy bombings of the thickly populated regions of North Vietnam.'"

He called upon other Communist powers to issue a demand that the United States "immediately sign" the cease-fire agreement, adding weight to speculation that the Communist

'71 Border Clash Finally Appears In Russian Press

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—A Soviet soldier was shot when he and two other members of a border troop unit clashed with intruders near the frontier with China, according to a Soviet press report that reached here today.

The report, in Tuesday's edition of the newspaper *Kazakhstanskaya Pravda*, said that the clash occurred in the fall of last year when a sergeant and two privates were on border duty near Uch-Aral, a small town in Soviet Kazakhstan 30 miles from the border.

It was the first official account of shooting on the border with China since Soviet and Chinese troops engaged in fierce battles on the Central Asian and Far Eastern frontiers in 1969.

Kazakhstanskaya Pravda gave few details of the clash and did not say that "the enemy" entered from China. The incident was mentioned incidentally in an article on border troops in Kazakhstan.

Western diplomats said earlier this month that they had heard a confidential Soviet report of a clash on the Chinese-Kazakhstan border in November of this year. According to the diplomats, five Soviet soldiers and several shepherds were killed by intruders from China.

Philippines Lifts Curbs on Press

MANILA, Dec. 21 (UPI).—The Philippines yesterday lifted censorship and other restrictions on the press to allow open debate on the proposed constitution that will be submitted to a nationwide plebiscite Jan. 15.

President Ferdinand E. Marcos said public gatherings for and against the constitution will be allowed. But they still will be subject to curfew regulations, which are in effect from midnight to 4 a.m.

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Ulster Bombs And Shooting Wound Five

IRA Reprisals Seen For Blasting of Pub

BELFAST, Dec. 21 (AP).—Terrorists struck with bombs and bullets today to wound more than a dozen civilians in the wake of a province-wide slaughter yesterday—one of the bloodiest days in Northern Ireland's sectarian conflict.

At least five persons—three men and two teen-age sisters—were shot and wounded today by gunmen spraying the streets with gunfire from speeding autos in Belfast. The three men, all Protestants, were reported in critical condition.

The shootings today, in Protestant sectors of the city, were believed to be revenge attacks by Catholic extremists for yesterday's machine-gun massacre in a Catholic-owned Londonderry bar, in which five men died, four of them Catholics.

Two persons were injured today by glass splinters when a bomb exploded in Donegall Street, one of Belfast's main thoroughfares, which was crowded with hundreds of Christmas shoppers. Another six were taken to hospitals with minor injuries and severe shock.

Christmas Blitz

The bomb, believed set off by the outlawed Irish Republican Army, which unleashed a Christmas blitz in the city yesterday, was planted in a car. Security forces raced to clear the street after an anonymously telephoned warning half an hour before the charge exploded.

The province's death toll from more than three years of violence soared to 676 yesterday when eight persons were killed by gunmen, and a young British soldier died of wounds sustained in a gunfight with guerrillas three months ago.

As the Ulster bloodletting ground on remorselessly, police in the neighboring Irish Republic said they had uncovered a British spy ring flouting secret documents about the IRA. Two men, one a Briton, were charged under the Official Secrets Act, and several top police officers were reported arrested.

Meanwhile Catholics assailed a British government commission's recommendation, made public yesterday, that major changes be made in the judicial system of Northern Ireland to combat terrorism while Protestants welcomed them.

Militant Catholics member of Parliament Bernadette Devlin said the proposals "stop short of slaughtering the first-born male and the rearing of infants in internment."

Fraser Agnew, one of the leaders of the extremist Protestant Ulster Vanguard movement, said the recommendations are "totally unacceptable" to loyalists and would help get rid of the IRA cancer in our society.

Air France Cancels Many Flights in Strike

PARIS, Dec. 21 (AP).—A snap strike of Air France baggage handlers at Orly Airport tonight hit heavy pre-Christmas traffic, forcing the company to cancel many medium-range European flights.

Flights to Geneva, Amsterdam, London, Milan, Dusseldorf and Frankfurt were among those affected, but long-distance flights were not affected. Duration of the strike was not known tonight.



HOLIDAY BOMB—Officials in Belfast examine remains of car that carried a 100-pound bomb. Blast yesterday, in Donegall Street, wrecked several shops and injured eight persons.

2 Germanys Sign Accord On Relations

(Continued from Page 1)

regions by six and one-half million West Germans living along the frontier. Cross-border family ties are especially strong in this frontier area.

The border visits are considered one of the most remarkable aspects of the treaty in view of the high military priority placed on the eastern side of the boundary by the Communist authorities. There is nothing equivalent to it in other East-West arrangements in Europe.

Sports Exchanges

The two negotiators also said their states would soon discuss agreements on sports exchanges, ecology, technical cooperation and airlines. Both emphasized the desire of the two states to gain simultaneous entry into the United Nations, probably sometime next summer.

Each had words of caution about the prospects for normalization of relations between the two states in Germany, after so much bitterness between representatives of the capitalist system of the West and the Communist system of the East.

"We are under no illusions that this will be an easy way to go," said Mr. Kohl during his 10-minute declaration at the ceremony in East Berlin's Ministerial Council Building, the seat of the government.

"Nobody can imagine that after so many years of hostility the development of relations will take place without friction," rejoined Mr. Bahr, adding: "There will be difficulties and annoyances."

In a press conference afterward, the two acknowledged there had already been numerous grounds for complaints in practical aspects of the developing ties between the two states.

Mr. Kohl spoke of West Germans who had abused the new arrangements for smooth transit to Berlin by "leaving the prescribed route and spending days in the country" and of passengers who had demolished the interiors of a train on the trip between West Berlin and West Germany.

Mr. Bahr alluded to problems with East Germans who had been denied the right to receive Western guests.

Asked what the Germans of the two states could learn from each other, Mr. Kohl said: "They can learn how to construct a Socialist society and to be modest." Mr. Bahr rejoined that East Germans visiting the West under the pact could "see the blessings and the negative aspects of capitalism."

Viet Cong to Hold One-Day Truces

SAIGON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The Viet Cong announced today that its forces will observe one-day cease-fires for Christmas and New Year.

A broadcast by the National Liberation Front's Liberation Radio said the unilateral 24-hour cease-fires would begin at 1 p.m. on Dec. 23 and at 7 p.m. on Dec. 31.

North Vietnam on Monday also offered a brief Christmas and New Year's truce, to which there has been no response by Saigon or the United States.

Truces have been declared unilaterally by both sides in the past, but numerous armed incidents have occurred during the cease-fires.

Today's announcement was the first time the Viet Cong has proposed a holiday cease-fire lasting only one day. In the past, their announced truce periods have always been three days.

Vatican-Czech Talks

ROME, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Vatican and Czechoslovak negotiators have ended six days of talks here on church-state relations—their second such negotiations in the past month—informed sources said here yesterday.

Pentagon to Continue Raids Despite Mounting B-52 Toll

(Continued from Page 1)

was called to a Polish ship during a raid on the port of Haiphong, with the reported death of three seamen.

Top-level South Vietnamese officials said that Gen. Alexander M. Haig Jr., Mr. Kissinger's deputy, carried a personal letter from President Nixon to Mr. Thieu during his visit here Tuesday and Wednesday. Mr. Thieu's reply is on the way back to Washington with Gen. Haig, the officials said.

According to the officials, Mr. Nixon told Mr. Thieu not to make any more separate peace proposals, such as the one the South Vietnamese president made Dec. 12 calling for an indefinite cease-fire beginning during the Christmas season, release of American and Vietnamese prisoners and direct negotiations between North and South Vietnam.

Mr. Nixon was reported to have told Mr. Thieu that the proposal was untimely and would not help the U.S. peace effort. Mr. Nixon said that he disapproved of it, the sources said. North Vietnam publicly rejected the proposal.

At Key Biscayne, Fla., the White House confirmed today that President Nixon had sent a letter to President Thieu but refused to describe it as an ultimatum. Press Secretary Ron Ziegler refused to give any details of the letter.

He said that Gen. Haig would arrive in Florida tonight and report to Mr. Nixon tomorrow on his talks with Mr. Thieu and other American allies in Asia.

Two administration officials insisted again today that North Vietnam was entirely to blame for the breakdown in the Vietnam talks and said that the United States had resumed heavy bombing because of Hanoi's lack of "seriousness" at the Paris negotiations.

Appearance of Interest

The officials, both of whom are familiar with Henry A. Kissinger's negotiations with Le Duc Tho, said that Washington had concluded that for unknown reasons the Hanoi Politburo members have decided in late November not to sign an agreement when negotiations resumed in Paris on Dec. 4 but rather to keep an appearance of interest in an accord by constantly making new proposals and demands.

"We are frankly puzzled as to why Hanoi did this," one of the officials said. The views of the officials, who were interviewed separately, reflected and elaborated on the administration's public explanation for the breakdown in the talks made by Mr. Kissinger at a news conference Saturday.

The officials vigorously denied suggestions made in the press, and by congressmen and others, that Hanoi's delaying tactics at the negotiating table might have been provoked by American efforts to secure substantive changes in the draft agreement reached by Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Tho in October.

No Ultimatum Needed

SAIGON, Dec. 21 (WP).—Informed American sources said flatly today that President-elect Gen. Haig did not carry an ultimatum to President Nguyen Van Thieu that U.S. aid would be cut off if Mr. Thieu rejected a cease-fire accord acceptable to Washington.

At best, these sources said, Mr. Thieu may have misinterpreted, possibly deliberately, a message that Americans have been giving him for weeks: resistance to a settlement will make congressional appropriation of funds for South Vietnam highly doubtful.

Mr. Thieu, who watches the American scene closely himself, has been warned about congressional repercussions by, among others, Mr. Kissinger, Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker, Sen. Charles Percy, R-Ill., and Gen. Haig, according to American officials.

Furthermore, these sources said, Mr. Thieu recognizes the realities of what his resistance would mean to an American public determined to bring U.S. involvement in the war to a close.

The Foreign Ministry, normally careful to avoid any comment on policy matters affecting its U.S. ally, issued a statement declaring that the government is "non-committed" at the failure to achieve a settlement in the Paris peace talks and "regrets the development which has led to a burdening of the Paris negotiations."

The statement said that West Germany has repeatedly expressed its particular concern for "the fate of the population suffering under the hostilities."

Italy Condemns Raids

ROME, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—The Italian government tonight condemned the renewed U.S. bombing of North Vietnam and called for peace talks to be resumed as soon as possible.

Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Mario Pedini, answering parliamentary questions on the resumption of bombing, said: "The Italian government cannot follow this cruel logic of war."

Raids in Hanoi Area Prove B-52s' Vulnerability to SAMs

HANOI, Dec. 21 (AP).—The heavy loss of B-52 bombers in action, after six years without a combat casualty, has proved something that the U.S. air force already knew—the jets are vulnerable to missiles.

For most of the war, the eight-engine Stratofortresses have been confined to areas of few anti-aircraft missile sites. But in the past few days the big planes have been raiding the well defended North Vietnamese heartland around Hanoi, Haiphong and areas to the north of the cities.

"We had news" said an Air Force officer. "But they have never been in such a high-risk area before. There are overlapping SAM ranges up that way and the B-52s are being hit like a fly in the high-risk zone around Haiphong and Hanoi apparently was made because they carry a 50-ton bomb load which they can drop with precision."

B-52s Again Pound Hanoi; 3 More Lost

(Continued from Page 1)

last raised the resumption of the bombing, saying: "The U.S. determination has smashed North Vietnam's dream of a lasting South Vietnam. Now the Communists must make a choice: either to accept total destruction or to negotiate seriously."

As for the Paris peace talks, the Saigon broadcast said: "The North Vietnamese have considered the private and overt talks in Paris as more opportunities for propaganda and to mislead their adversaries."

Embassies Reported Hit

MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—The Soviet news agency, Tass, reported today that the Egyptian Embassy there had been damaged and the city's power plant and railway terminal were destroyed in the latest raids.

In Tokyo, the Japanese broadcasting company, quoting a monitor report from Radio Hanoi, said that the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi, also, was heavily damaged by the American air strikes. It did not say whether any embassy personnel were injured.

Tass said that areas of Hanoi and Haiphong had been "bombed most heavily" late last night and today. Hanoi was hit with particular ferocity, it said.

Hanoi Airport was bombed, and its five runways were destroyed and civilian planes were damaged. The Tass correspondent said the airport had not been bombed previously in the war.

The Tass man said that, according to official casualty figures published today, 215 persons had been killed and 326 wounded in Hanoi by Tuesday noon.

Ground War in Laos

SAIGON, Dec. 21 (AP).—In South Vietnam, ground action continued at a generally low level. Only 40 Communist attacks were reported by the Saigon command during the 24-hour period ending at 6 a.m. today.

Of these, two Vietnamese were reported killed and 13 wounded when small arms fire hit a target on a river in the Mekong Delta.

Major fighting continued on the northern front, below the Demilitarized Zone. The Saigon command reported that 33 North Vietnamese troops were killed in three clashes, and listed losses as: 10 men killed and 30 wounded.

Red Drive in Cambodia

PHNOM PENH, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—North Vietnamese forces today kept up their campaign of attacks on the provincial capital of Kampong Thom in northern Cambodia, the military command here reported.

A massive bombardment of military and civilian targets preceded the assault, the first against any provincial town since September when part of Kampong Thom was flattened in a battle.

A command spokesman said that 30 of the town's entrenched defensive positions were attacked in force throughout last night and this morning.

The spokesman said casualties were still uncounted.

U.S. Statement

The U.S. statement, which was released today even though it could not be read at the session, accused the North Vietnamese of "belligerent" and "unprovoked" attacks during the final stages of the private talks.

Edward Rusk, the deputy delegation leader, told the North Vietnamese that "progress made in November seemed to be reversed as you withdrew language already agreed and introduced new complications."

Mr. Rusk held responsibility for the impasse rested entirely with Hanoi. "The record will show," he said, "that the United States' efforts to resolve the outstanding difficulties were 'serious, sustained and intensive.'"

Weekly Toll: 1 U.S. Dead

SAIGON, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—One U.S. serviceman was listed as killed in action and two others as seriously wounded in the weekly casualty figures issued by the U.S. Command today.

The total covers the period from Dec. 19 to Dec. 18. One man was listed as killed in the previous week.

The South Vietnamese Command reported 358 government soldiers killed in the same period against 378 for the previous week and 1,293 wounded compared with 1,408 the previous week. The command reported that 1,023 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese were killed in action against the previous weekly total of 1,734.

WEATHER

	°F	°C	Cloud
ALBUQUERQUE	10	11	Clear
ANCHORAGE	9	22	Fair
ATLANTA	9	22	Cloudy
BALTIMORE	10	22	Cloudy
BIRMINGHAM	10	22	Cloudy
BOSTON	10	22	Cloudy
BUFFALO	10	22	Cloudy
CHICAGO	10	22	Cloudy
CINCINNATI	10	22	Cloudy
CLEVELAND	10	22	Cloudy
DALLAS	10	22	Cloudy
DENVER	10	22	Cloudy
DETROIT	10	22	Cloudy
HOUSTON	10	22	Cloudy
KANSAS CITY	10	22	Cloudy
LAKE CHARLES	10	22	Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	10	22	Cloudy
LONDON	10	22	Cloudy
LYNN	10	22	Cloudy
MEMPHIS	10	22	Cloudy
MILWAUKEE	10	22	Cloudy
MINNEAPOLIS	10	22	Cloudy
MOBILE	10	22	Cloudy
MONTREAL	10	22	Cloudy
MURFREESBORO	10	22	Cloudy
NASHVILLE	10	22	Cloudy
NEW YORK	10	22	Cloudy
NEWARK	10	22	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA CITY	10	22	Cloudy
PHILADELPHIA	10	22	Cloudy
PITTSBURGH	10	22	Cloudy
PORTLAND	10	22	Cloudy
RICHMOND	10	22	Cloudy
SAN ANTONIO	10	22	Cloudy
SAN FRANCISCO	10	22	Cloudy
SEATTLE	10	22	Cloudy
SPOKANE	10	22	Cloudy
ST. LOUIS	10	22	Cloudy
TAMPA	10	22	Cloudy
TULSA	10	22	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	10	22	Cloudy
WICHITA	10	22	Cloudy
YAKIMA	10	22	Cloudy

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The Last Apollo Moon Flight

There will be plenty of time to debate the technical and economic aspects of the U.S. manned space program that has been planned to succeed the Apollo moon flight mission. That those prospective ventures—Skylab, a joint U.S.-Soviet docking mission, the space shuttle—appear to have been programmed and paced in a more thoughtful way than the Apollo project was at the outset seems indisputable to us. So too does the fact that enough areas of genuine controversy remain concerning the future of manned space flight—its cost and its purpose—to assure a lively debate. But for now it seems enough to concentrate on the mission just accomplished, the extraordinary and extraordinarily successful 10-year program to put man on the moon. In fact, a journey back to the beginnings of the moon mission, and a recollection of the nation's changing perspective on it along the way, are not without their usefulness as a guide to thinking about the space program's future.

One starts with the relative disorder in which the original commitment was made, the ad hoc quality of the decision President Kennedy reached, under a variety of unrelated pressures, to send a man to the moon by the end of the decade. A nation (and a government) far less sophisticated in these matters than we are now scarcely seemed to realize the nature of the investment it was committing itself to or the fantastic demands it was making on its technological establishment. On the second of these points, it should be noted that the NASA operation met those demands in a way that has been a marvel of technological and managerial skill, one that has made the Apollo mission a model for organizing such technological-managerial enterprises or even lesser enterprises requiring this particular combination of skills. And it should also be noted that the space agency and the mission directors accomplished their objectives in an atmosphere of openness that defied both expectation and precedent so far as government ventures of this general nature are concerned.

The magnitude of the investment the nation was making, on the other hand, though spelled out pretty clearly at the time by NASA, was not focused on by others until the project was well under way, so that the public discussion that should have preceded the commitment came in its midst. It is doubtful, to say the least, that the thing will work this way again, that so many people will be so complacent and so unquestioning concerning a major allocation of our resources to the exploration of space. It is not necessary to believe, as many people evidently do, that our space exploration has been a misguided and profligate venture, to agree that this loss of innocence concerning the price we pay for our space exploration

and the consequent determination to pace out those costs and to debate the investment beforehand represent a sound development. The very word "exploration" has more of a 1970s than a 1960s accent: true, at the outset we spoke glowingly of the challenge but we were principally in a "race"—one that the cynical conventional wisdom of the time had it we would lose. One could do worse by way of gaining new perspective on our changing circumstances and attitudes over the past decade than to consider where we began and where we ended the Apollo mission. For we began with a racer's psychology, and we ended with the prospect of the joint Apollo-Soyuz testing mission. Somewhere in all this we would insist, somewhere mixed in with the great political trends and the particular political accidents that have contributed to the altered relations among the world's super powers, the technology of Apollo itself played a part. You do not have to be a sentimentalist or a hopeless romantic to acknowledge that manned space flights in general and the successful moon landings in particular have had at least a subliminally humbling and unifying impact upon people, that the first astronauts to land on the moon were seen to be proxies for humankind, that their bravery and their achievement were regarded as human triumphs and that the first photographs of earth taken from the moon conveyed a unique and invaluable sense of planetary vulnerability and oneness.

We could count these effects among the great, if intangible, benefits of the mission just completed, and we would be prepared to argue further that on the question of specific and tangible gain many critics of the program have been grossly unfair in dismissing the mission as a \$25-billion acrobatic folly. It seems true to us that NASA was too slow in acknowledging the claims of pure science on its moonflights and that something of value was needlessly lost as a result. But it seems equally true, self-evident in fact, that both in terms of pure research knowledge and practical benefit, the program has already yielded up an enormous amount. Because the hostility that exists to this and other manned space programs is a mixture of so many better and worse instincts, ranging from a wholly commendable desire to set national priorities straight to supercilious ignorance and a mindless assault on technology in general, it is not always easy to choose sides in national space debates. We believe it is important to separate out a valid concern with the allocation of the country's resources on these projects from the rest and that arriving at a reasonably paced timetable is essential. But we do not think the question is whether to proceed—merely how. Apollo's triumph must have persuaded many people of that.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Downgrading the UN

The above title appeared over an editorial on this page last week, commenting on President Nixon's removal of George Bush as United States ambassador to the United Nations in order to make him chairman of the Republican National Committee. We repeat it with sorrow, as a headline comment on Mr. Nixon's nomination of John A. Scall to replace Mr. Bush.

Mr. Scall was known as a shrewd, aggressive foreign affairs reporter for the Associated Press and the American Broadcasting Company. As an unofficial liaison between State Department and Soviet Embassy in Washington, he played a useful role in the defusing of the Cuban missile crisis of 1962. But his only official diplomatic experience has come as a White House consultant for twenty months, during which he made arrangements for the television coverage of Mr. Nixon's spectacular trip to China

and accompanied the President to the Soviet Union.

There is little in Mr. Scall's experience to suggest he is qualified to fill a position once held with distinction by Adlai E. Stevenson, Arthur J. Goldberg and Warren R. Austin. Presidents Truman, Eisenhower, Kennedy and Johnson were all guilty of overbuilding and overselling the UN ambassadorship as a cabinet-level job virtually on a par with that of Secretary of State. Stripped of the hyperbole, however, it remains by a wide margin the most important of United States ambassadorial posts.

Whatever Mr. Nixon's intent, the naming of Mr. Scall compounds the downgrading of the United Nations that began with word that Mr. Bush would leave the ambassadorship to come to the aid of the Grand Old Party.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

On East and West Germany

The treaty between East and West Germany opens a new phase in Europe. It does not remove the ancient German problem but it gives it a new and more hopeful form and sets it at the heart of a new pattern of relations between East and West Europe. It creates in Germany a sort of political laboratory in which the principles of co-existence will be tested to see whether they provide a framework for change or merely cement the status quo.

—From The Times (London).

European Fanfare

The European fanfare has sounded a bit squeaky this week. Ministers of the six European Economic Community countries and of the three newcomers were supposed to wrap up the final details of the enlargement in

time for the accession of Britain, Denmark and Ireland on Jan. 1. They failed. Maybe some of the participants in the two-day council of ministers had a sense of occasion. If so, it was not communicated to the world outside. The hand of reporters waiting until the ministers of agriculture broke up at dawn learned that, in a piece of EEC-ese, there had been a "deblocage." That means that though little was settled no doubt everything will be all right in the end. An economic community is about economics, economics is about business, and business cannot subsist without bagging. But the community is also about politics, and although politicians are no strangers to bagging, it is here that one might have wished for something a little more inspiring.

—From The Financial Times (London).

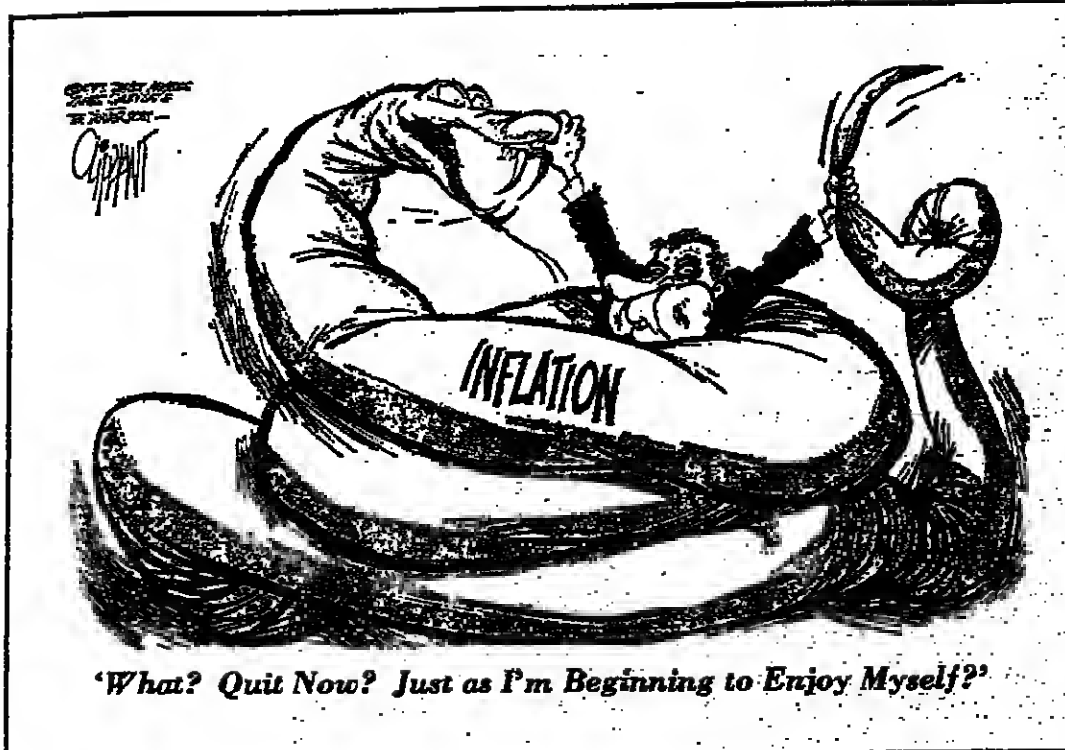
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 22, 1937
BERLIN.—The object of Germany is a peaceful development of affairs in East Asia. We have no manner of ground for assuming that Russia is not animated by the same intentions. All is not animated by the idea that a partition of Europe is inevitable. The European Powers have of China among the European Powers has of earnestly hoped that all of the Great Powers of Europe will be motivated by peace only.

Fifty Years Ago

December 22, 1923
MUNICH.—In Germany today there is a certain aversion to parliamentary democracy, or parliamentary government, and the people seem to yearn for a strong central force. In Bavaria, the Fascist movement is led by a man named Hitler. The chief aim of this movement is to bring about better conditions in Germany, a revision of the Treaty of Versailles and to diminish the influence of the Socialists and the capitalists.



Rationale of Hanoi's Decision

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON.—What was the rationale of Hanoi's decision to accept the Nixon-Kissinger offer of a ceasefire in Vietnam? The answer, according to Henry Kissinger, resulted overnight in a complete reversal of the Communist attitude at the Paris talks. "I really have no clue," he says. "All he knows is that when he first got back to Paris the Communists were as belligerent as before, and that three days later they suddenly turned nasty. 'We don't know,' he says, 'what decisions were made in Hanoi at that point.'"

Even if he does not know, his analysts should have told him by now. The original Hanoi decision to make a whole series of concessions to the United States was reached after a fight in which the hardliners in the North Vietnamese leadership were narrowly defeated by Communist "doves." It took the Hanoi Politburo three days to digest the reports from Paris, and to take a new vote on the new American demands, which went far beyond what had been previously agreed. In these circumstances, the Hanoi hardliners would have been able to argue that they had been right all along, and to swing the Politburo majority to their side.

The Hanoi vote would have been influenced, perhaps decisively, by the Communists' own analysis of what had gone wrong in Washington. Had they been tricked by Kissinger? Or, they would ask, had Kissinger as well as they been tricked by Mr. Nixon?

The question must loom even larger in their minds now that the bombing and mining has been resumed, and that they have to make their own decision whether to resume the offensive.

Hanoi's own demonologists will have taken note of the Washington rumors of trouble between Mr. Nixon and Kissinger, but they would hardly base policy decisions on rumors. They would look for evidence, and they would find it in Kissinger's angry report to John Osborne of The New Republic. "Look," Kissinger told him, "you've had a theory that I thought has been really extraordinarily mischievous, that there's been some sort of trouble between the President and me, and that I overstepped my instructions... that is totally, 100 percent wrong."

'Fact, But...'

Osborne, who is properly regarded by Communist Washingtonologists as one of the best Nixon-watchers, was puzzled by a circumstance that would certainly have been regarded as significant by Hanoi's own demonologists. Mr. Nixon and Kissinger were recently lodged for three days within a few minutes' drive of each other, but talked only by telephone—and Mr. Nixon again confined himself to the telephone when he flew later to Washington

and the announced purpose of talking with Kissinger, although they were both at the White House then. "It's a fact," Kissinger told Osborne, "but it doesn't mean what you think it means."

Some American political commentators regard this sort of analysis as unreliable, inapplicable in our open society, but this does not make it irrelevant, because we know that it is being practiced by Communist analysts, and that Communist leaders sometimes base their decisions on it. The Nixon administration's predilection for secrecy impresses a cast on the open society. Hanoi, too, must use the only information to which it has access.

So, Hanoi would analyze Kissinger's public statements to see what they add to his secret remarks at the Paris conference. Kissinger himself has said that "we all recognize the fact that political leaders speak to many audiences at the same time," and suggested that their remarks should be analyzed with this in mind.

2-Way Street

Certainly there are some highly suggestive contrasts between the news conference in which Kissinger announced that "peace is at hand," and his latest press briefing. In the first instance, he was his usual confident self, taking obviously deserved credit for the Paris agreement. He barely mentioned the President in passing—three times in an hour's talking. In the second instance, he talked for about as long, and kept bringing the President into it—fourteen times in all, and not in passing, either. The President "decided," the President "ordered," the President "refuted," "made clear," "always emphasized," the President "considered" (twice), his "many speeches," his "stated conditions."

Western analysts have derived a great deal of information by subjecting Communist statements to this kind of content analysis. The Communists would certainly try to do the same, and might well conclude that among the audiences Kissinger was addressing the second time was the President himself. Had the President reprimanded Kissinger for overstepping his authority in the negotiations leading to the draft agreement, as had been widely rumored, Hanoi might ask, and was Kissinger now making it clear that he was only a messenger boy—certainly in contrast to the impression he had conveyed previously?

Salmon's latest outburst against remarks which make him a disgrace to the whole American nation (fortunately, not all Americans can be identified with this "insane" militarist). I am against the death penalty but, when in these days many Americans are crying more and more for restoring capital punishment, they should not forget to provide it also for deliberate and premeditated mass murder committed in wartime on the plea of "beteismotand" (situation of a soldier under order to obey). And that is exactly what Lt. Calley did.

HERBERT HEIMRICH, Paris.

Art Theft

On Nov. 29 you published a letter from me protesting the inclusion of various international organizations, particularly UNESCO, in regard to the 13 principal works of art stolen mainly from Italy, and sought by Interpol. Since then one of the greatest masterpieces in the world, the Gloriosa altarpiece from the cathedral at Castelnuovo (Veneto), has been stolen (DET, Dec. 10). To my first letter UNESCO replied that it had formed a committee. What is this committee doing now?

VINCENT SEERAN, Legnano-per-Arlo, Italy.

Note: The other piece was recovered by Italian police.

Kissinger would further convince Hanoi that he was down, if not out. When Saigon radio first began hounding Kissinger, Hanoi at least tried to say that this was nothing to do with him, but he has now unleashed the Saigon press back again. Mr. Nixon's decision to make public the results of the Paris talks, Saigon announced with jubilation, had undoubtedly placed Kissinger "in an embarrassed position." Hanoi would figure that Hanoi knew enough of the White House interplay on Vietnam to kick a man like Kissinger only when he was down. This is Hanoi's view, is the tale that was the dog.

Hanoi's analysts, trying to make sense of the demons, would get the message that Kissinger's relatively soft line had been eclipsed by the President's own policy of strength. They would read the Kissinger news conference as the political signal to go with the new bombing and mining raids. The message was that if Hanoi refused to take his, Kissinger's, friendly advice, the big ballies would take over.

Hanoi might wonder whether this was the good guy, bad guy routine. Or was the good guy out? Did they want to be bombed back to the Stone Age? What about the dikes now?

Mr. Nixon has always sought to impress his unpredictability on his foreign adversaries. He wants them to believe that he is capable of anything. So he marched into Cambodia, unleashed Thieu into Laos, bombed Hanoi and mined Haiphong on the eve of the Moscow summit. He has established a pattern. His very unpredictability has become predictable.

If Hanoi, or the Kremlin, or Peking, cannot cope with it now, they will take careful note of the pattern. When they see it emerging again in the future, they will have their response ready—and it is they who will have the advantage of unpredictability. It is a poor outlook.

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Pompidou III—As a Politician

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—Even Charles de Gaulle discovered that in democratic countries statesmen have to be successful politicians to attain and hold positions of power. He also discovered that politics can be dirty. De Gaulle's successor as president, Georges Pompidou, is keenly aware of both these facts as all-important French parliamentary elections have been announced for early March.

Recent months have seen a series of scandals involving members of the majority coalition which is already beleaguered by rising prices. And nasty innuendos have been spread by the opposition. One of these, published in a current book by Georges Seguy, chief of the pro-Communist labor federation, quotes Pompidou (then prime minister) as telling Seguy just after the May, 1968, student riots: "For my part I can assure you of one thing. I prefer to be a simple civil servant in a Communist government than prime minister of a France dominated by the Americans."

Pompidou insists he never said this and points out that a Communist France couldn't be independent; therefore why should he conceivably prefer a France dominated by the Soviet Union to one dominated by the United States? He did not record his conversation with Seguy but contends he could have said—and now says—that for him the national interest is fundamental and he insists on the independence of France, whether socialist or not.

Visit to Russia

Against this kind of background of insinuation, the president's opponents now suggest his forthcoming January trip to visit Brezhnev is politically motivated to woo votes away from the extreme left. Pompidou sniffs at the very idea, pointing out that indeed the most orthodox Gaullists complain his journey will make it difficult for them to attack the French Communists while he is visiting the Soviet boss.

Here Pompidou clearly agrees with an observation attributed to

Bernard Levin From London:

'1973 is likely to answer a lot of questions 1972 asked... But the crystal ball grows clouded...'

LONDON.—I must confess that when, at this time last December, I wrote my annual roundup of this year in this space, I did not expect that twelve months later I would have to start in the same way, recording the melancholy fact that this year is still dominated by the killing and destruction in Northern Ireland. Yet I will risk a prophecy: when I come to write my retrospective look at 1973, I will be able to begin with something else.

For the last few months, and the last few weeks in particular, have begun to suggest that the tide may at last have turned, that the gunmen are at last being defeated, in the only way that they ever could have been—by their increasing isolation from the people among whom they operate, and whose cause they claim to be serving. The wanton, mindless orgy of murder even many of the most deeply disaffected Catholics of the province, and the rate of capture of the terrorists' commanders has increased and is still increasing. To say that Ulster, a year hence, will be peaceful and harmonious would be to say too much, but by then the problem should have been reduced to little more than a nuisance, and the work of long-term reconstruction well under way.

Economic Woes

Economic problems will be with us, of course, as they have been throughout the year. Britain, greatly daring, floated the pound sterling in 1972. It was a way of devaluing it without seeming to do so, but since it was a much more sensible method of devaluation than the traditional kind, the government is to be commended for its dash of hand; she also made yet another effort to come to grips with the terrible serpent of inflation. Mr. Heath failed in his attempt to get real agreement between government, employers and unions on a voluntary system of price-cuts and wage-restraint, and is even now pinning on with a compulsory freeze. During this year, too, the Industrial Relations Act came into force, and has been met ever since with last-ditch opposition from the unions, even to the extent of their refusal to cooperate with, or even appear before, the special court set up under it. As I write, resistance continues, and not even the most foolhardy seer would be willing to predict the outcome.

The end of the year was enlivened by a fairly spurious parliamentary battle over the different status accorded to immigrants from the EEC, once Britain is in (January 1st is the great day), and to immigrants from the Commonwealth, whom

many felt were being unfairly discriminated against. Since the very same people were those who for years have made most noise in opposition to Commonwealth immigration, the dispute must be sought in the terminology: it is the "Old Commonwealth" they are concerned about, and—surprise, surprise—this turns out to mean those countries where the people are white. Only it is not considered advisable to say so. A Commonwealth country where the people are almost anything but white dominated a good deal of the year; this is Uganda, where the crazed Amin decided to expel all those Ugandans of Asian origin, and did so. The British government, bound by the fact that these people held British passports, insisted that they must be allowed to come here, amid furious opposition from Knoch Powell and his supporters, horrified by the thought of a few more brown faces in Britain, and although the government, having made this brave and honorable decision, this brave and honorable decision, this weakened the force of it by allowing the opponents to make all the running, nonetheless, the Ugandan Asians did arrive, and the heavens did not fall.

Be-Labored EEC

Throughout the year, the legislation enacting Britain's entry into the European Common Market wound its way slowly and tortuously onto the statute book, with the Labor party tying itself into inelegant knots with the effort to forget that the application for membership that was finally successful had been initiated by Mr. Wilson's government.

The longest criminal trial in Britain for nearly a century ended with four of the eight accused being sentenced to 10 years imprisonment for conspiring to cause bomb explosions; the defendants were accused of being behind an organization called "the Angry Brigade," which had claimed responsibility for a number of bombings. Very little (nobody was hurt), but it may have been the first sign of a movement like the Weathermen in America, and it was significant that even after the trial was over, the special bomb-squad set up by the police to investigate these crimes was not disbanded.

A year of promise rather than achievement, 1973 is likely to answer a lot of questions 1972 asked. Shall we have industrial peace? A stable currency? Full employment? Even a general election? But the crystal ball grows clouded, and I cover it with its velvet cloth. Britain has survived worse years than 1972, and doubtless will again.

the Socialist, Francois Mitterrand, that the trip will have no influence on the election. The president evidently intends to speak out on his return, emphasizing there is manifestly no link. His argument is that Russia exists, whether Communist or not, and that France's friendly relations with Russia exist, regardless of ideology. There is nevertheless anxiety in the ruling coalition's camp about the drop in its relative standing in opinion polls. These show an increasing possibility that the Communist-Socialist bloc might gain an assembly majority. The first perceptible decline in the government's position came when a referendum was held last April 23 asking endorsement of British admission to the Common Market. Only 57 percent of the electorate approved. There were 39.75 percent abstentions. The combination of noes and abstentions showed a loss of about 2,000,000 Gaullist supporters. Some conservatives, remembering the general had opposed British entry, also opposed it in the referendum. But the Pompidou theory is that this faction was not very large. The most important factor was that too many people settled away because they assumed the matter had already been settled by the British Parliament's vote to join. To this group could be added those who wished to express discontent on unrelated matters: shopkeepers unhappy with their pensions or artisans unhappy about taxes. Moreover, the referendum itself was badly couched and presented. Despite an apparent sag in enthusiasm for the government, Pompidou (who has shown much political acumen) thinks there is vigor in the concept of Gaullism without De Gaulle even if it has no rigidly codified ideology. It stresses three basic ideas: insistence on French independence, a certain conception of institutions, and particular social concepts. Together, as the president sees it, these ideas underwrite a liberal society with, at the same time, a mistrust for old-fashioned capitalism. However, the three basic ideas are not necessarily linked with each other; that is to say, one could have true French independence whether it tended to be more socialist or more capitalist. Gaullism, as the president tends to see it, is simply a method of adapting to events as they occur on the basis of these principles. It does not mean that it has a precise code. But now that the general is dead, his successors must define new problems as they arise and must also decide upon the requisite means of solving them. It is impossible merely to sit back and imagine what De Gaulle himself would have done under one or another circumstance as it develops now and in the future. That would drive one mad.

By David Stevens

5th-Century Frescoes

BELLUNO, Italy, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Restoration work in an ancient church in the small village of Lasen near here has revealed wall frescoes dating back to the 5th and 6th centuries, the local superintendent of fine arts announced today.

Telling because it worked so impressively in a class of 7-to-8-year-olds (third grade), in which the children sang in unison, alone and in canon, material printed in solfima (*do, ré, mi, etc.*) or on a musical staff, then reversed the process by writing down what they heard, memorized phrases at quick sight, improvised in numerous ways, quickly adapted to rhythmic changes, and danced and acted out the story line of folk songs. Touching musical understanding and gifted encouragement of their gentle teacher, they so totally enjoyed what they were doing.

The story of the separation and reuniting of lovers is the mere framework for a succession of folk songs, pantomimes and dances. It made its way as far as La Scala in 1933, but it is really for home consumption, and many foreign visitors found it

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (UPT).—This is how The New York Times critic rates the new movies:

"The Heartbreak Kid," is "a first-class American comedy,"

daughter), "who makes the mistake of saving herself for Lenny until their wedding." Thus it is "a rather familiar New York Jewish comedy," Canby says—until Lenny falls in love with a beautiful blonde WASP on his

Gray Hairs, Pearls

to wear her jewels as giant tears.

Conservative

Afterward, the Comtesse Michel d'Ornano, whose husband is mayor of Deauville and a member of the UDR, the Gaullist political party, threw a big party in her home for the dancers. But, again, no press.

The three casinos at Cannes, including the big municipal Casino, took in more than 56 million francs (about \$11 million), at their gaming tables, according to official figures published today.

But this was believed to fall well short of casino receipts in Monte Carlo.

France's single most lucrative casino is at Divonne, an Alpine spa, which took 35.7 million francs (about \$7 million) while the Cannes municipal casino came a close individual second.

The government takes 50 percent of casino receipts in taxes.

cent of casino receipts in taxes.

By Hebe Dorsey

Mrs. Pompidou and Jacques Rueff at gala

A black and white photograph of a bottle of FINE MARIN liqueur. The bottle is dark with a light-colored label that features the brand name 'FINE MARIN' in a stylized font. Next to the bottle are three glasses: one tall and narrow, and two shorter and wider, all containing a small amount of the liqueur.

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By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

the rough roads of France. His courage and his sword are often tested on his adventuresome quest. Above all a loyal subject, he would serve his king who, he discovers to his disillusionment, is a doddering nonentity, wrapped in the robes of state but a toy of court politics and intrigues. But this gallant knight finds consolation in his

courtship of the fair ingenue of the traveling company.

The production is lively, moving quickly on a set of revolving stages. The performance is spirited with Jean-Claude Drouot making a fine Fracasse, as agile as Douglas Fairbanks at sword

play. Marcel Maréchal, the director of the production, scores ringingly as the philosophical and clownish manager of the wandering theatrical troupe. Edith Garner is the humble comedienne who is a lost princess—after the fairy-tale manner.

Bernard Ballet is the mute bouffon and Jean-Jacques Lagarde, the scheming Duke de Guise. All lend valiant support, while the Matias costuming is in key with the flamboyant color of the narrative.

In memoriam, has two haughty widows boasting about their late husbands over tea. Katharina Renn and Odile Mallet as the bickering leftovers touch up the subtle dialogue with a sharp sauce with their interpretations. An entertaining evening.

Charles Aznavour, having sung all his new songs at the Olympia for

Charles Aznavour, having sung all his new songs at the Olympia for two weeks, is now extending his engagement there with a concert of his old favorites. The stratagem has swelled the ranks of his fans—he is more popular than ever. The present show is first-rate.

The Comédie-Française, dislodged from Salle Richelieu by a scene-shifters' strike, is playing "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" under canvas top in the Tuileries garden with Jacques Charon as Mr. Jourdan.

**Christie's Sales
'Best in History'**

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The London auctioneers Christie's sold £10,898,475 (roughly \$25.6 million) in art during the 1972 fall season, which ended today.

Calling it "the most successful season in the firm's history," a spokesman pointed out that the figure does not include lots which failed to reach their reserve prices. A spokesman said that last year's total for the same period had been \$3,230,000. The figures cover 90 sales in London and 11 in other countries—last year there were also 90 sales in London, but only five elsewhere.

The production is lively, moving quickly on a set of revolving stages. The performance is spirited with Jean-Claude Drouot making a fine Fracasse, as agile as Douglas Fairbanks at sword

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Renn and Odile Mallet as the bickering leftovers touch up the subtle dialogue with a sharp sauce with their interpretations. An entertaining evening.

Charles Aznavour, having sung all his new songs at the Olympia

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et son expérience
fera la joie
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Le spécialiste du Chiffre
est maître en occasion.

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 277: 1025-1030.

Britain Tightens Credit, Mops Up £440 Million

LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP).—The British government tightened its credit squeeze still further today, ordering banks and finance houses to turn over to the Bank of England another 2 percent of all money deposited with them.

Financial institutions were ordered to hand over 1 percent of deposits Nov. 9 to reinforce a 90-day freeze of prices and incomes in the government's battle to halt rampant inflation.

The move is designed to take £440 million out of circulation in addition to the £220 million removed last month.

The credit squeeze is designed to slow the increase in the amount of money in the hands of the spending public. The money supply during the past three months has been rising at a rate of 20 percent.

A statement from the Bank of England said the new 2 percent impost will be levied on deposits held by banks in Britain, except those in Northern Ireland, and deposit-taking finance houses.

The government forecast Tuesday a big increase in spending over the next five years, especially for education and the social welfare services.

At the same time, London department stores reported an unprecedented buying boom with sales up in most cases by as much as 25 percent. Apparently, one

economist observed, the public decided that with prices increasing very sharply, it was better to get rid of money that was rapidly declining in value than to save it.

On the unemployment front, the number of jobless dropped 25,479 in December to 781,618, the Department of Employment said today.

The reduction was the third since October and the biggest for any December in 30 years, the department said.

The latest jobless figure represents 3.4 percent of the working population.

Robert Clibber, minister of state at the department, described the drop as "encouraging" and said it was in response to "the continuing success of the government's expansionary measures."

Sweden Puts Controls on Food Prices

STOCKHOLM, Dec. 21 (AP).—Sweden's Social Democratic government today ordered a price freeze on fresh milk, cream, cheese and meat products.

The decree freezes the prices at this morning's levels.

The freeze is expected to remain in effect throughout next year, an election year.

Exceptions to the freeze are poultry, mutton, butter, margarine and potatoes.

About one-third of foodstuffs will be hit by the freeze. Canned and frozen food, fish and vegetables are also exempt.

The government had maintained a general price freeze last year. But since it was ended, prices have started to rise sharply. Parliament must formally vote on the price freeze, but it is virtually assured of passage.

The Social Democratic government party and the Communist party, who have long advocated such a move, hold a narrow majority. Some non-Socialist parties also may support it.

In order to compensate farmers who would have received increased revenue from previously agreed upon price increases, the government is expected to raise taxes on tobacco, cigarettes, liquor and wine.

Although the exact size of the tax increases has not been announced, it is understood that additional revenue of about 250 million kronor (about \$52 million) is expected from the gas tax.

Eurodollar Borrowing

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Gross liabilities of U.S. banks to their foreign branches gained \$90 million in the week ended Dec. 13 to \$1.701 billion, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday. These Eurodollar borrowings showed a \$15 million increase from the week ended Dec. 15, 1971.

But it is only by modernization that we can secure the 180,000 jobs then remaining in the British Steel Corp., he said.

BSC operates 90 percent of Britain's steel industry, with the remaining 10 percent under private management.

Streamlining the industry will concentrate production at several large modern plants in England, Scotland and South Wales, close to deep-water facilities which can handle big ore carriers and are strategically placed for main export markets.

Nationalized steel will be producing 33 million tons a year by 1980 with a further 3 million tons being turned out by the private sector. Overall production will rise to 38 million tons in the 1980s, Mr. Walker forecast.

Banks Find A Haven in Luxembourg

Costs Below London, Permits Easy to Get

By Robert Prinsky

LUXEMBOURG (AP-DJ).—The influx of international banks into the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is accelerating. Besides the long-recognized inducements of being a tax haven where currency movements are free, Luxembourg has a new advantage that is gaining importance—low cost.

For most of the banks now establishing branches here are medium-sized on the international scale and many of them have never opened a foreign office before. To be able to tap the relatively cheap Eurodollar market and avoid domestic credit curbs, smaller institutions are finding it useful to have a foreign foothold.

The first such foothold for most banks used to be London. But now, at least for some, it is this city of 80,000.

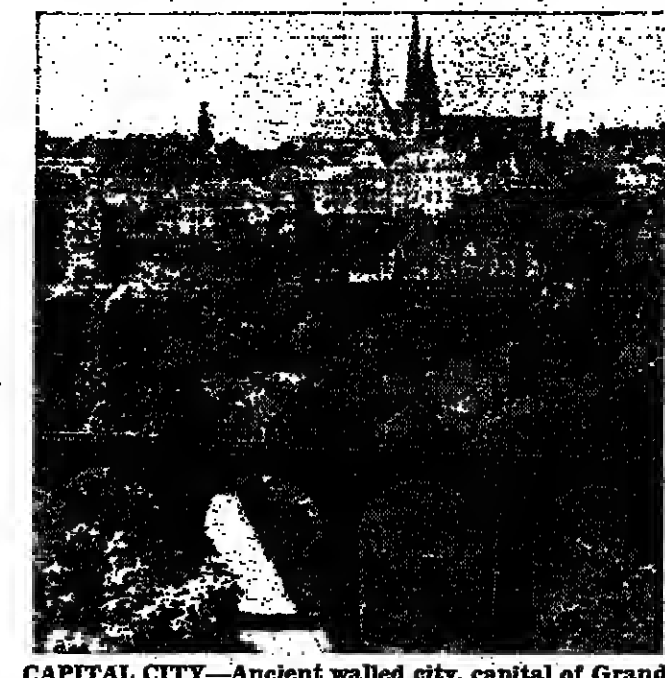
"There isn't any business that can't also be transacted in Luxembourg," said Wilhelm Hinkel, chairman of the \$6.65 billion Hesseische Landesbank-Girozentrale, which recently purchased control of Luxembourg's Banque Continentale.

"From the economic standpoint, it's the first feasible location," said Larry Hebert, manager of the new Houston International Bank, affiliated with the \$263.7 million Houston Citizens Bank & Trust Co. "A private bank of our size (four people) in London would be expensive to maintain." Good office space can be had here for less than a tenth of the \$50-a-square-foot rate in London, he noted.

The recent influx has swelled the number of banks in Luxembourg to 53 from 43 at the start of this year. Only four set up shop in 1971. At least eight more applications to establish banks are in the works. If the present trend continues, said Luxembourg's Banking Commissioner Albert Dondelinger, the total could reach 100 by the end of 1973.

But it will not, he believes. For the time being, the government intends to be stricter about which banks will be allowed in.

But the banks that come here bring business. Said Philippe Duvieusart, director of Kredietbank Luxembourg, "The more banks that come, the more business there is for the other banks." The foreign banks usually handle a limited



CAPITAL CITY—Ancient walled city, capital of Grand Duchy, is sometimes called Gibraltar of the North.

range of business, and pass on the rest to others such as the Luxembourg "big three"—Kreditbank, Banque Internationale and Banque Generale du Luxembourg.

On the debit side, the foreign influx has put strains on the labor market for clerical help. Telex and telephone facilities are overtaxed. And some bankers worry about the ability of the control commission to adequately regulate all the activity.

Mr. Dondelinger says his staff of 15 can cope, and will grow. Luxembourg's growth in recent years does not exactly have the City of London trembling with fear, to be sure. The 500 billion franc in assets that the entire Luxembourg banking system is expected to reach at year-end will be a 48 percent gain from last year, but it is little more than half the assets of the biggest U. S. bank, Barclays.

London banks have remained aloof from Luxembourg as Americans, West Germans, French and others opened offices here. But now, banking commission officials say, the big four London clearing banks are seriously reconsidering.

National Westminster is reported on the verge of establishing offices here. British clearing banks could use a Luxembourg base to develop the merchant banking activities they reportedly are planning to begin, some bankers suggest. Japanese banks have made inquiries.

But the banks that come here bring business. Said Philippe Duvieusart, director of Kredietbank Luxembourg, "The more banks that come, the more business there is for the other banks." The foreign banks usually handle a limited

quarter of 1973. He vigorously shook his head in the negative. "During the second quarter," he was asked. Again a vigorous shake of the head.

Pressed for his views on later in 1973, he said and said: "The quarter at all." He conceded that "the psychology for revaluation still remains in the market but there has been a big change in that market psychology."

Mr. Inamura's assertions, while from a government official responsible for heading off a yen revaluation, appeared to reflect other soundings taken among government officials, foreign diplomats, Japanese businessmen and foreign businessmen here recently.

A month ago, the majority said that another revaluation was "inevitable," even though Japan had revealed the yen-upward by 16.88 percent last December.

Today the consensus appears to be that there will be no revaluation in the short time before the end of the year, probably not during the first quarter, and possibly a small revaluation during the second quarter.

But some bankers said a small revaluation of less than 10 percent was possible during the first quarter, especially if the floating pound sterling is stabilized and officially devalued.

The pressures for a second revaluation have arisen from Japan's continually rising trade surplus and foreign exchange reserves that continue to pile up. Japan ran a \$710 million trade surplus in November, up from \$687 million in October. Total foreign exchange reserves stood at \$18.4 billion at the end of November.

But, Mr. Inamura noted, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has projected a decrease in Japan's current-account surplus from an estimated \$6.3 billion in 1972 to \$5.2 billion in 1973 as measures to increase imports and curb exports take hold.

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Dow Hovers Around 1,000; Volume Rises

Vietnam News Still Weighs on Investors

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT).—The stalemate peace in Vietnam continued to cast its shadow over Wall Street today, as the Dow Jones Industrial average slipped 4.82 to close at an even 1,000.

For three days in a row, the Dow has tumbled slightly more than 4 points while declines outpaced advances on the New York Stock Exchange by a 4-to-3 ratio.

Together with Monday's big loss of 13.99, the sell-off this week has amounted to 37.34 points.

Today also marked the final session for investors to take 1972 profits on a regular-way basis. Starting tomorrow, profits taken under this five-day delivery method will go into 1973 tax returns.

Losses for 1972 tax purposes, however, can be taken right up to the closing bell of this year's final trading session one week from tomorrow.

Once again today, the market started out with a semblance of strength only to see its gains whither away as the session wore on. Year-end portfolio adjustment—and the disappointment over the absence of peace in Vietnam—dominated the trading scene.

Volume ran 182.9 million shares on the Big Board, virtually equalling yesterday's turnover of 184.9 million shares.

Japanese Issues Strong

The market's best performing group carried a Japanese label. Both Matsushita Electric, up 1 1/4 to 29 3/8 in active trading, and Sony, up 1 3/4 to 61 1/4, posted new highs.

These stocks have benefited from higher earnings, as well as the appeal of their consumer products. Sony, adjusted for a split, sold as low as 17 early this year.

Back in 1965, adjusted for several splits, Sony traded over the counter as low as 1/2, which means that the stock has climbed more than 120 times within seven years. Sony bowed into the Big Board in September, 1970—the first Japanese company to gain listing there—and at the time one Wall Street analyst stated that "the stock isn't particularly attractive" for the near term.

The exchange had several big movers today despite the hesitant and somewhat nervous tenor of the stock market.

Mountain Fuel Supply plunged 8 3/8 to \$22 following yesterday's loss of 7 5/8.

American Stock Exchange prices fell in active trading. The index closed at 29.19, down 0.09.

Leading the active list was Champion Home Builders, closing unchanged at 13 1/2. Canadian Javelin rose 1 7/8 to 6 7/8.

Oil Firms, Gulf States Sign Participation Pact

ABU DHABI, Dec. 21 (AP-DJ).—Oil participation talks between major oil companies and Arab oil-producing nations in the Persian Gulf ended successfully last night, Abdullah Abul, director of petroleum affairs for Abu Dhabi, reported today.

The agreement constituted an important victory for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. It provides that a 25 percent interest in operating companies be taken by the governments effective Jan. 1 and a controlling 51 percent interest by 1982—one year earlier than originally planned.

The agreement has been signed by two states, Abu Dhabi and Saudi Arabia. The status of negotiations with Kuwait, Qatar and Iraq was not immediately clear.

The companies on whose behalf the pact was signed include Atlantic Richfield, British Petroleum, Cof. Francaise des Petroles, Exxon, formerly Standard Oil of New Jersey, Gulf, Mobil, Shell, Standard Oil of California and Texaco.

Under the new terms, the equity interests of the governments will begin increasing by 5 percent increments starting in 1978 instead of 1976, giving them control by 1982.

Compensation will be paid in three equal installments starting Jan. 1. Oil producing countries also will assume 35 percent of investment and capital expenditure costs of the companies on that date.

Much of the 25 percent of oil production which will go to the countries is expected to be sold directly back to the operating companies at least during the early period of the agreement.

Price schedules established for four categories of oil when companies buy it back will be effective for a three-year period. During this time specific provisions also will apply concerning amounts of oil which may be held by countries for selling through market organizations. The aim is to prevent market disruptions.

Petroleum ministers of Arab producing nations are being swamped with offers to purchase some of the oil which the nations will take over. It appears that many consumers feel they may be able somehow to purchase this oil at bargain prices. From comments of sources close to negotiations it appears that such buyers may be in for some disappointments.

The accord provides that governments may retain one-fourth of their production off in the third year of the agreement, one-half in the second and three-fourths in the third year. However, should they be unable to sell it they can sell it back to companies.

Under terms of the overall agreement, compensation is left to each individual state to determine in negotiations with the company involved. An Abu Dhabi official said, "However, the principles for such negotiating have been set. Valuation of companies will be on an updated value of assets, but spokesmen declined to estimate how much this would be for companies involved."

One Dollar

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The following are the late or closing interest rates for the major international currencies:

Dec. 21, 1972

Swiss (1 per cent) 2.5466
Belg. fr. (4 1/2) 4.125-21
Belg. fr. (4 1/2) 4.125-21
Deutsche mark 3.180
Danish krona 2.575-56
Pound 2.575-56
Fr. fr. (4 1/2) 5.115-18
Fr. fr. (4 1/2) 5.115-18
Guilder 2.258-49
Israeli pound 4.20
Italian 3.624-49
Pound 2.575-56
Schilling 23.16-17
Sw. krona 2.472-23
Swiss franc 2.575-56
Yen 201.10

After-tax earnings rose \$2.4 billion in the third quarter to \$33.3 billion, up \$200 million from preliminary estimate. Dividend payments rose slightly to \$2.5 billion, and retained earnings were up \$2 billion to \$27.5 billion.

Corporate profits tax liability was estimated at \$4.8 billion at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate, up \$1.7 billion from the second quarter.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Xerox Sees Jump in Sales, Earnings

Xerox expects 1972 revenues in the range of \$2.4 billion, a 22 percent gain over the previous year, with profit increasing 18 percent to about \$250 million. Chairman C. Peter McCoolough, in a year-end statement, observes that demand for information and knowledge is growing at such a rate that it will soon be the world's biggest business. Xerox intends to play a "major role" in supplying the tools to support such growth, he adds. Profits and revenue growth in 1973 will continue despite "considerable" cost pressures generated by marketing and other expenditures from new product introductions, he forecasts.

BMW Sees Considerably Higher Net

Bayerische Motoren Werke (BMW) profits this year will be considerably ahead of last year, with sales rising 17 percent. Eberhard von Kuenheim, chairman, estimates after-tax profit at about 2 percent of expected total sales of about 2.3 billion deutsche marks. Profit last year was 1.7 percent of the 1.91-billion-DM sales. His figures imply that BMW's net income would rise to at least 44 million DM from 32.3 million DM in 1971. He says that BMW is seeking an even higher yield on sales and indicates that it is gunning for profit that represents 4 percent of sales.

Toyota Capital Spending to Rise 14%

Toyota Motor has budgeted 1973 capital spending at 80 billion yen (about \$390 million), up 14 percent from outlays this year. Investment overseas in 1973 will total 19 billion yen, of which 6 billion yen will be used to start building an engine plant in Australia. Toyota says it is also contemplating capital investments in the Philippines, Brazil and various Asian nations to comply with these nations' desires for more local component production.

Swiss Charge 8 for Fraud

BASEL, Dec. 21 (AP-DJ).—Paul Erdman, former senior U.S. executive of United California Bank in Basel, and seven other employees have been formally charged with fraud, forgery and related counts in connection with the bank's \$33.4 million loss uncovered two years ago, the Basel town prosecutor announced today.

Officials said the eight men were likely to face trial next summer.

Toshiba Raises Profit Estimate

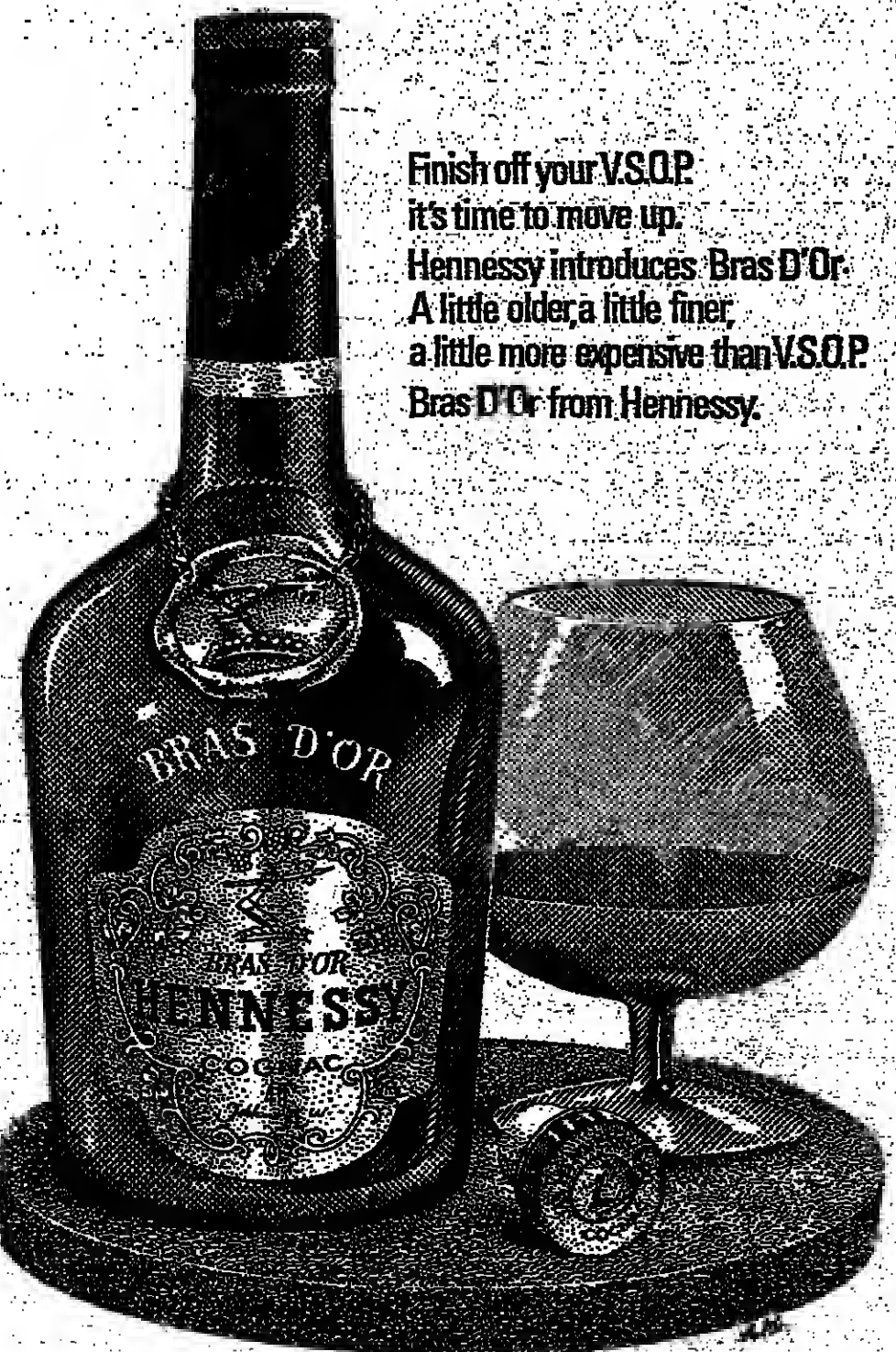
Tokyo Shibaura Electric (Toshiba) has raised its net profit estimate for the six months ending March 31 to 6.5 billion yen (about \$21 million) from its initial forecast of 5.2 billion yen. Toshiba's net profit for the year-to-date period was 4.1 billion yen. Officials attribute the revision to unexpectedly good sales of color television sets and electric motors. Toshiba's sales for the March term are also expected to slightly exceed its initial forecast of 320 billion yen. A year earlier, sales were 299.67 billion yen.

NCR to Report Loss

National Cash Register will cut its 1972 earnings by \$60 million—its second big writeoff in two years—and report a loss for the year. The company, concentrating on introducing new point-of-sale electronic cash registers, also disclosed changes in accounting for inventories and depreciation that will bring it into line with other office equipment manufacturers and also tend to increase earnings in years ahead. NCR did not disclose its estimate of its 1973 loss, but Wall Street analysts put it close to \$50 million. The company earned \$125 million last year, \$30.3 million in 1970 and \$46.3 million in 1969.

Kawasaki, Rolls to Develop Engine

Kawasaki Heavy Industries of Japan has reached agreement with Rolls-Royce (1971) Ltd. to jointly develop an industrial and marine gas turbine engine. Kawasaki officials say the agreement calls for the initial development of a marine gas turbine, by modifying the Rolls-Royce RB211 fanjet aircraft engine used to power Lockheed Aircraft Corp.'s L1011 TriStar jetliner. Rolls-Royce will develop a gas generator while Kawasaki will be responsible for the output turbine and for assembling and testing the complete unit. The development is expected to take three years.



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International

Stock Indexes

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Asst. Attns.....	2.750	Florida.....
Cook.....	2.200	

Electrobel...	6.500	General...
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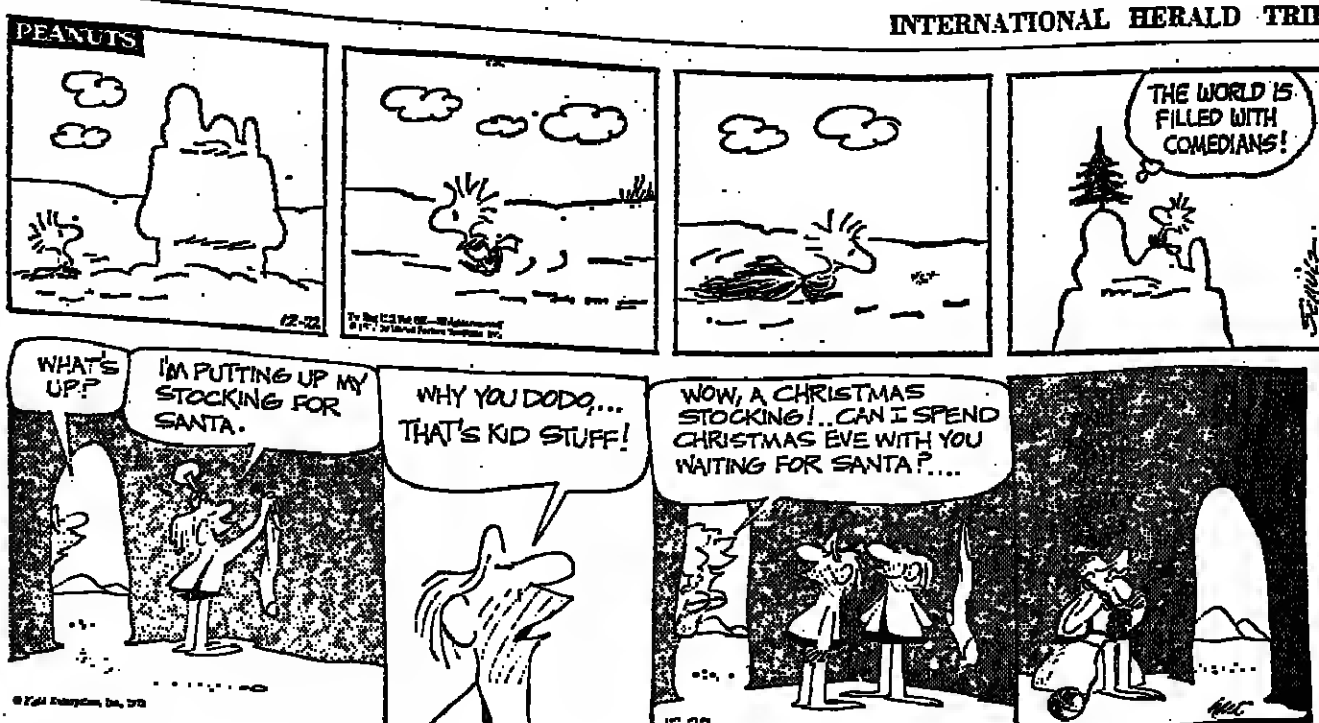
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*) Guardian Growth Fund I	\$8.75	—	(d) Unifunds	DM73.78
*) Hambro Greysen Fd....	\$8.52	—	(d) Unifonds	DM61.78
*) Hausmann Boldgr.XV...	\$5.56	—	(d) Onispecial I	DM77.33

(2) Mutual Indemnity.....	\$14.57	(w) United Cap. Inv. Fd.....	\$4.40
(3) H.O.I.T./Robot	\$23.46	(d) D.S. Trust Invest. Fd....	\$17.74

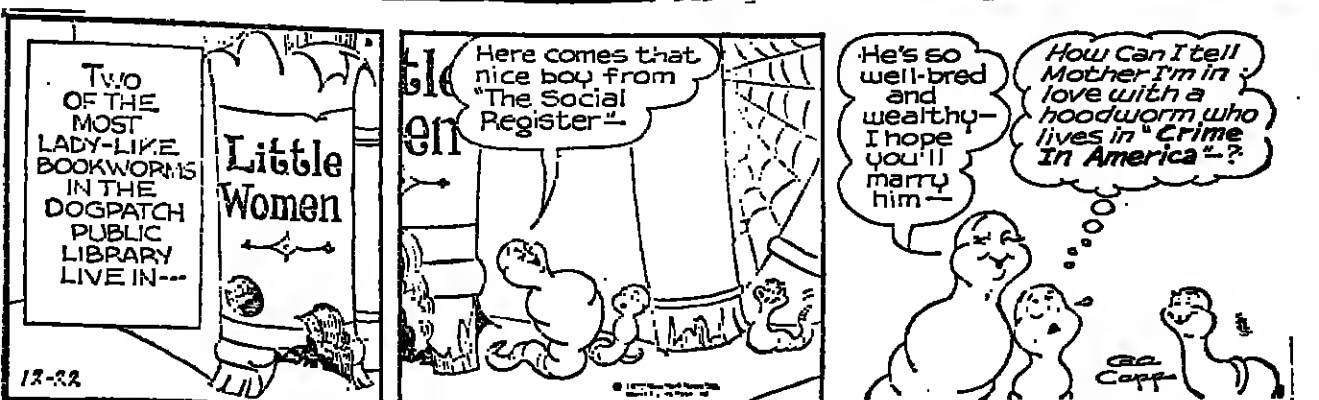
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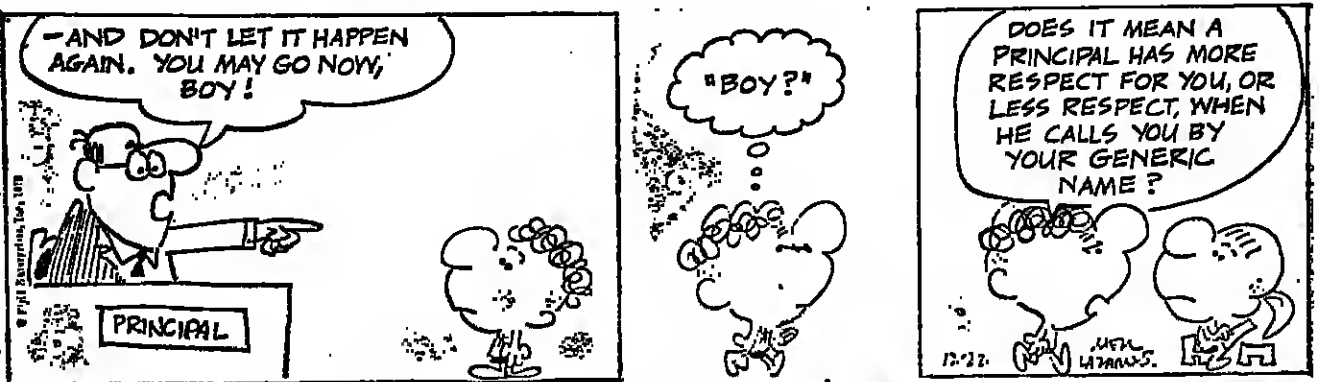


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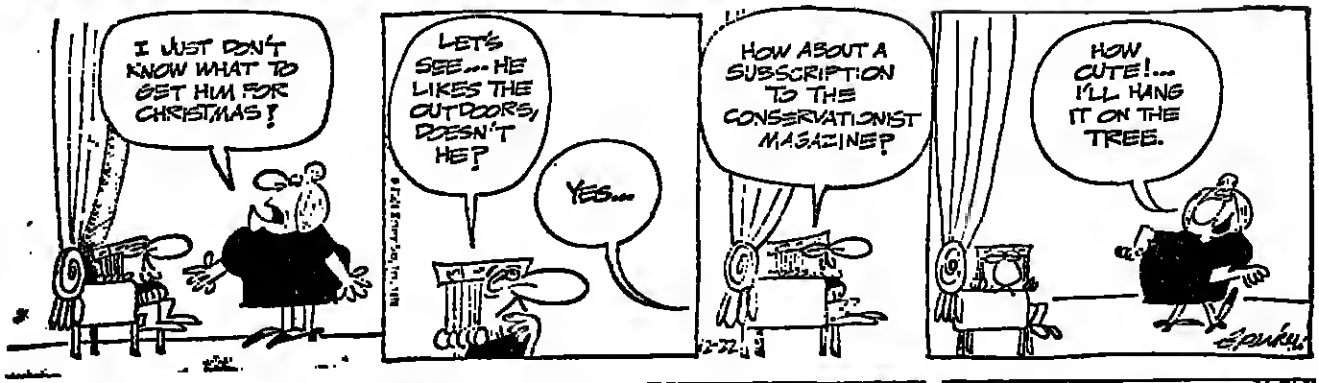


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**RIP
KIRBY**



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

The defenders on the diagramed deal took a chance and beat the contract, while the declarer missed a chance to cut his opponents' communications.

East opened one spade in third seat and persevered to three spades after South had overcalled two clubs and both suits had been supported. He was relying on the favorable vulnerability, and the unlikelihood of a penalty double.

If South had doubled, he could have collected 300 points by leading his singleton diamond or by leading trumps. But he naturally continued to four clubs, thus reaching a precarious level. West doubled in the hope of collecting 700 points, a worthwhile gamble in a match-point game.

It is easy to see that the defense has two sure trump tricks and one diamond trick. As the heart finesse succeeds, that would seem to be all.

After a routine spade lead, South would have had no trouble. He could simply have led trumps from his hand, being careful to keep the five in his hand and

the seven in dummy for entry purposes. But West led a heart, the only lead to give the defense a chance.

South put up the queen in dummy, and East withheld, thus king. A club was led to the jack and West won with the queen. East led his remaining heart, and South, with the ace and king in his hand and led a second trump.

West won with the ace and faced the problem of reaching his partner's hand quickly to secure a heart ruff. His partner had given him the necessary clues: directly by discarding the four and six of spades on the trump leads, and indirectly by playing his lowest hearts on the heart leads to give suit preference message for the lower-ranking side-suit. So West shifted to a diamond, and duly received the heart ruff to beat the contract by one trick.

The play to the first trick should have suggested to South the danger of a heart ruff. He had a neat play available to ward off the danger. Before playing a trump he should have led a diamond, either from the dummy or from his own hand, using a spade entry if desired. This would have left West, without any way to reach his partner's hand, and South could have drawn trumps at his leisure.

NORTH
♠ 108
♥ QJ103
♦ KJ3

NORTH
 ♠ 108
 ♥ QJ103
 ♦ K73
 ♣ 7432
 WEST (D) EAST
 ♠ 952 ♥ QJ764
 ♥ 54 ♦ K762
 ♦ Q10765 ♣ A942
 ♣ AQ6
 SOUTH
 ♠ AK3
 ♥ A98
 ♦ 8
 ♣ KJ10985
 North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:
 West North East South
 Pass Pass 1♠ 2♣
 2♠ 3♠ 3♣ 4♣
 Dbl. Pass Pass Pass
 West led the heart five.

Solution to Previous Puzzle									
A	R	A	B	E	S	Q	U	E	S
J	O	S	E	I	T	U	R	B	I
A	I	S	T	N	O	I	D	A	L
R	E	A	I	N	E	D	E	N	E
G	A	P	E	N	V	E	L	O	P
C	R	A	T	E	S	A	R	T	S
P	R	E	H	I	S	T	O	R	T
R	A	N	C	E	S	C	H	O	I
C	A	L	L	E	R	I	E	R	S
P	A	I	D	A	I	L	L	E	S
O	P	L	A	T	E	A	S	S	
S	P	A	C	E	M	A	I	N	
E	L	B	A	E	D	I	T	O	R
R	E	L	I	N	A	T	I	O	R
S	S	E	S	T	R	A	N	S	

DENNIS THE MENACE



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RILLAP

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Jumbies: TRACT SOUSE ADJOIN LAVISH
Answer: Not the sort of case he expected to find in the burglar - & STAIRCASE

BOOKS

EISENHOWER

And the American Crusades

Dr. Herbert S. Parmet. Macmillan. 660 pp. \$12.95

Reviewed by Thomas Lask

NO one can get everything into a single book, says Herbert S. Parmet, in this political biography of our 34th President. But he seems to have tried. And the author is not a man who can let a fact go as an ill-made mattress and as lumpy. The telling detail in a narrative that tries for an "over-all view" (to use his phrase), can be revealing or colorful, but too many of his details tell us things we don't need to know for the purpose of this story. I am sorry to be so grumpy, but the start of this piece, but his method makes for a clumsy, ill-proportioned book in which the material gets in the way of the subject. Mr. Parmet has made an obstacle course out of what should have been an exciting romp through the political life of a President.

To cite one example: When Sen. Robert A. Taft left ill with cancer, he had to yield his place as majority leader to William Knowland of California. It was a significant change. Sen. Knowland stood to the right of the "moderate" and turned away from Europe and the East Coast toward the Pacific. He was, for example, a militant defender of the Nationalist Chinese. Someone called him the "Senator From Formosa."

But Mr. Parmet, who teaches history at a Queensborough Community College, cannot get on with the shift until he goes deeper into Sen. Taft's medical history. So we read about the Senator's hip cancer, how he tried to hide it from the press and how, when he went to the White House, the President came down to meet him so that he would not have to tell the press of the cancer. Meanwhile, back in the Senate, Mr. Knowland was nursing his wrath to keep it warm.

The result of such random information is to make a long book appear even longer. It takes 165 pages, a volume in itself, to maneuver Eisenhower through his first campaign into the White House. The second administration, in contrast, takes up only 106 pages. And the breathless beginnings of too many chapters indicate that the author was torn between writing a straight, sober history and a new journalism type of political investigation.

These deficiencies are intrusive and annoying because Mr. Parmet's "Eisenhower" is a challenging book with a thesis. It tries to make the President more active, more planning, more sophisticated and technique than he is given credit for being. He says, for example, that John Foster Dulles was not his own secretary of state, but a creature of the President. It was Eisenhower, not Dulles, who was responsible for the imbroglio concerning the cancellation of help for the Arawak Dem.

The President wanted to appear naive, remote, and unworldly, and so that he could better work his will through his subordinates. His thesis does not receive much support in his book. The most charitable gloss will

The record proves again and again that no president had greater prestige among his countrymen or a greater hold on their loyalty and no man used it less.

And throughout both administrations, although his popularity sometimes dipped, Eisenhower maintained an unusual grip on the confidence and affection of the people of America. What did he do with this advantage? Nothing but moderation and compromise were his watchwords. But his desire for accommodation and harmony was so great that eventually it was impossible to distinguish them from surrender.

Going along with Sen. William Jenner of Indiana, Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy of Wisconsin in the "Munich" might be put down to uncertainty as to how Eisenhower loomed as a candidate and perhaps to the feeling that he needed rightwing support. But what of the sustained abuse he took from McCarthy even to the point where the senator attacked him as the chair of "20 years of treason" to 21 years to include Eisenhower's own? He stood mildly by as McCarthy raged and he let less prestigious men take on the man from Wisconsin. Perhaps as the author hints, he believed that McCarthy was doing a job that needed to be done. He did not object when his Vice-President, Richard M. Nixon, toured the country with his favorite tirade: that the Democrats had turned over the family silver to the Kremlin.

As the evidence is incomplete, Eisenhower was inclined to different to the usual sort of segregation and blind to the life of the blacks; he was a conspicuous failure in facing up to the most serious issue that surfaced in his administration. Though he conceded that the Taft-Hartley Act needed modifying, he would not fight for change, and he let Martin Durkin, his secretary of labor, resign. Durkin, the word went round, could not convince the cabinet because he was a representative of special interests: labor. But the millionaire industrialists in the cabinet were all statesmen.

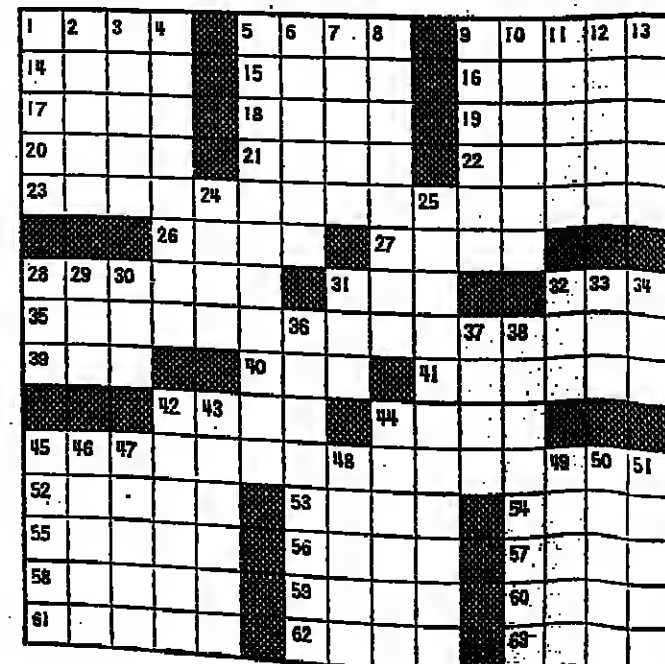
Eisenhower was so concerned about the dangers of an over-centralized government, Mr. Parmet says, that he did virtually nothing about the poor, about big-city problems, about medical care for all of us. He gave his support to the Supreme Court decision of the 1956 election in such a way as to give greater comfort to those who opposed it. True, he was for mutual security, for aid to dependent nations. He brought the war in Korea to an end. He was not trigger-happy, perhaps his greatest virtue. But time and the Democrats solved more problems than he did. He wasn't even able to curb the right wing of his own party. The war was won with Sen. Barry Goldwater. Had Eisenhower been more of a president, he might not have been as universally loved, but what a scratch he could have put on the political history of the United States.

(Mr. Lask reviews books for
The New York Times.)

CROSSWORD By Will Weng

By Will Weng

ACROSS		45	Ford of Beaver Falls, Pa.	11	Part of S. S. T.
1	Entrance	52	Enoch	12	Confusion
5	Treats hides	53	Came to earth	13	Stares at
9	Rode into	54	Innocent or guilty	24	Arias
14	Hero of "Clockwork Orange"	55	Predestinators	25	Decorative objects
15	_____ in the company of	56	Famous ship	28	Gardner
17	Denver building	57	Slanted type: Abbr.	29	Certain parlor guest
18	Willow genus	58	Pioneer	30	_____ meaning
19	Inspired	59	Asian weight	31	Kind of fix
20	Above, in Germany	60	Swiss river	32	Soviet river
21	Breathing organ	61	More withered	33	Bashful
22	"What _____" Shakespearean general	62	Advanced degrees	34	Power agency: Abbr.
23	Completed	63	Prohibitionists	36	Sets firmly
24	Celtic	DOWN		37	Theda
25	Away from home	1	From A to Z	38	Quadrantal event
26	Ballpoint	2	Make excuses	40	Do an eyebrow job
27	Numerical prefix	3	Doctrine	43	Car-wash machine
28	Ada-Lolita man	4	Pressed out	44	Like marble
29	Rand	5	Drugery	45	Door parts
30	Cockney's abode	6	Make harmonious	46	Fatal cape
31	Asian peninsula	7	_____ in sight	47	Cere
32	Jaunt	8	Color	48	Of a pelvic bone
33	Exceedingly	9	Rebekah's brother et al.	49	Church part
		10	Charlotte _____	50	Water-eyed
				51	Compels to go



[مکملہ حصہ اول]

Meeting Called for January Interleague Schedules On Baseball's Agenda

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (UPI)—Major league baseball club owners have been summoned to meetings in Chicago Jan. 11 and 12 to discuss interleague competition and adoption of a designated pinch-hitter-for-the-pitcher rule.

While not included in the formal announcement by com-

'Auto Racing Sets Meeting On Problems

MONTICELLO, Dec. 21 (AP)—The men who control, build and drive the European types of racing cars are planning a major meeting here next month to thrash out the current and possible future problems of the sport.

American experts will be invited in an effort to unify the rules, basically on engine size, which currently separate European world championship formula one racers and their United States Automobile Club, Indianapolis-style, counterparts.

The meeting Jan. 18-19, on the eve of the Monte Carlo Rally, will mark the first confrontation of the organizations of constructors, drivers and race organizers.

Prince Metternich, president of the controlling body of the sport, The International Sporting Commission of the International Automobile Federation, will preside over the meeting of the Association of Formula One Constructors, the Grand Prix Drivers' Association, Grand Prix International (race organizers), the International Association of Race Circuits, the Association of Sports Car Constructors, plus the U.S. representatives.

The constructors and Grand Prix International are currently in a dispute over prize money for the 1973 season of world championship races. The meeting could resolve the differences between the constructors' demand for a 100 percent hike in start and prize money to \$217,000 a race—and the GPI's offer of 14 percent.

The GPI on permission last week to invite other types of single seaters to run in insufficient formula one cars attacked the races, which the constructors dismissed as a negotiating ploy.

Particular attention will be paid at the meeting to developing future rules for formula one and for group five sports prototype cars, and to the attempts to harmonize United States and European rules.

Sports prototypes currently are thinly disguised formula one cars with nominal two-seater bodies. The GPI wants them to become true prototypes of future road vehicles but regulations to enforce that are proving difficult to draft.

French Girl 1st In Giant Slalom

LES CONTAMINES-MONT-JOIE, France, Dec. 21 (AP)—Patricia Emonet, a newcomer to the French ski team, today beat Erik LaFargue by nearly two seconds to win the giant slalom of the international women's grand prix here. It was a non-world cup event.

Miss Emonet, who came in fourth in the Seilbach giant slalom this week, was timed at 1 minute 20.62 seconds for the 1,220-meter run through 46 gates. Miss LaFargue was timed in 1:22.40 and another French girl, Agnes Vivet-Gros, was third in 1:23.53.

Soviet Basketball Given Rhyme As Poet Is Named Chairman

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (UPI)—Soviet-American basketball relations may be progressing from the blankety-blank verse of Munich to just plain blank verse.

The Russians, winners of the Olympic gold medal on a disputed victory over the United States, have just appointed a noted poet as president chairman of their Basketball Federation.

The poet, 40-year-old Robert Ivanovich Rozhdetsky, is the author of seven published collections of verse in the last decade. He has made several cultural-exchange visits to the United States, where on one 1962 occasion at Yale University his poems were criticized as "almost pathologically anti-American."

A similar definition was used by American basketball fans to describe the officiating in the controversial closing seconds of the Olympic final at Munich. The Russians were given three chances to put the ball into play after time had seemingly elapsed.

Rozhdetsky was once the idol of rebellious Communist youth, with such anti-Stalinism as:

How could we
An atheist people
Be carter of a cult?

Later, imagining himself an American Indian in Wild West days, he would write:

How if . . . we should once more hear the warpath's call?
How the tomahawk would plink in the dew
What scowling would gleam in our hands.

The criticism of Rozhdetsky at Yale came from Charles A. Mosser, an assistant professor of Slavic languages. One poem cited by the professor as an example of anti-Americanism dealt with Soviet-born American "specialists on Russia" who were said to have participated in Nazi atrocities. Another, titled "Mississippi, spoke of a river" (fat with blood).

Rozhdetsky defended himself, and pointed to criticism he had received in his homeland. One such blast was delivered in the newspaper Sovetskaya Rossiya, which ran an article by a writer accusing the poet of setting out to find "ugly aspects" of Soviet life and of creating a picture of a land peopled by Philistines, ignoramuses and cowards.

missioner Bowie Kuhn, the meeting is expected also to discuss the proposed transfer of the San Diego National League franchise to Washington and player contract negotiations, according to the Associated Press.

In announcing the meeting Kuhn listed the following items for consideration:

● Adoption of a limited interleague schedule for 1973. Under the proposal, interleague competition could not exceed six games for each club and would be limited to two-team rivalries, such as the Mets and Yankees in New York, the Cubs and White Sox in Chicago, the Angels and Dodgers in Los Angeles, and the St. Louis Cardinals and Kansas City Royals.

● Adoption by both leagues, or by either league, of a rule that would permit a designated pinch-hitter for the pitcher. The American League favored such a rule and the National League opposed it at the recent winter meetings in Hawaii.

● A rule leaving future changes in the rules to the joint meeting of the leagues rather than to the playing rules committees. The purpose would be to bring the two leagues into closer agreement on playing standards.

The interleague competition would not be general. The Yankees and Mets would play six games, three at home and three away.

The same format would apply to the Cubs and White Sox and the Angels and Dodgers.

The proposal for using a pinch-hitter for the pitcher would also include the use of a pinch-runner without forcing the player being substituted for to leave the game.

Lefebvre to Japan

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (UPI)—Jim Lefebvre, once the National League's rookie of the year while with the Los Angeles Dodgers, has agreed to sign with the Lotte Orions of Japan's Pacific League. It was estimated Lefebvre will receive \$75,000 a year.

Foster Offered Monzon Fight

TAMPA, Fla., Dec. 20 (Reuters)—Light-heavyweight champion Bob Foster is considering offers to defend his title against middleweight champion Carlos Monzon of Argentina, Foster's manager has said.

Monzon has indicated he is willing to fight for the light-heavyweight title long held by Foster.

Monzon also said Foster's camp is considering offers, both in the United States and West Germany, to fight Ruediger Schmiedke, the European light-heavyweight title last month when he beat Britain's Chris Finnegan.

U.S. Fighters to Have Series With Russia

LAS VEGAS, Dec. 21 (UPI)—The 14th encounter in a home-and-home series between national amateur boxing teams from the United States and the Soviet Union will be held here Jan. 27, officials said yesterday.

The United States team will be seeking its first victory in the series which started here in 1969 with a 6-5 Russian victory. The Soviet team won 9-3 in 1970 in Moscow and posted a 6-5 victory here in 1971 and in Moscow in 1972.



ONCE OVER—Chicago's Cyril Pinder fumbles as he is upended by Oakland's Tony Cline.

Steelers Favored Over Experience

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (UPI)—The Pittsburgh Steelers, a team not used to such post-season ritual, and the Dallas Cowboys, the defending Super Bowl champions, rule slight favorites in Saturday's National Football League first-round playoff game.

The Steelers, the American Football Conference's Central Division champs—the first time they have reached the top in 40 years—host the two-point underdog Oakland Raiders, winners of the AFC West.

The Cowboys, who qualified as the wild card team in the National Football Conference, are a one-point pick to beat the 49ers in San Francisco.

On Sunday, the first round of the playoffs, concludes with the Washington Redskins, winners over Dallas in the NFC East, hosting the Green Bay Packers, NFC Central Division champions, and the undefeated Miami Dolphins, the AFC title winners, home to play the Cleveland Browns, second behind Pittsburgh and the wild card representative of the AFC. The Redskins are 5-1-2-point favorites while the Dolphins are 11-1-2-point picks to win their 15th straight game.

The Steelers had to battle down to the last game of the season to become division champions and, although they defeated San Diego last week, Pittsburgh comes into its game with the Raiders a bruised and battered football team.

Frank Lewis, a starting wide receiver, busted his collarbone against the Chargers and is out indefinitely. Both defensive ends, Dwight White and L. C. Greenwood, are bothered by leg injuries, guard Bruce Van Dyke (pulled calf muscle) and Sam Davis (bruised knee) have been rested in recent weeks, and quarterback Terry Bradshaw has been hampered by two dislocated fingers on his passing hand.

Pittsburgh defeated Oakland earlier this season, 24-28, but the Raiders have come on since then and figure to be tougher this time. Oakland has been accustomed to playoff pressure over the past few years, something the younger Steeler team might have to adjust to.

This will be the seventh straight year in the playoffs for the Cow-

boys, who last season advanced to the Super Bowl after beating the 49ers, 14-3.

In a Thanksgiving Day game this year, the 49ers crushed the Cowboys, 31-10, at Dallas.

San Francisco, appearing in the playoffs for the third consecutive season, come in off a come-from-behind division clincher against the Minnesota Vikings last Sunday.

John Brodie came off the bench in the final period and directed the 49ers to victory, hitting tight end Dick Wicker with the winning touchdown with 25 seconds left.

Washington, with a well-rested

Larry Brown, faces the Packers, who will be making their first playoff appearance since 1957.

The Packers won the Super Bowl under the late Vince Lombardi.

The Skins defeated the Packers, 21-16, on Nov. 25 and this game figures to be just as close. Both teams have exceptional ground games, with Brown and Charlie Harraway carrying the load for Washington and John Brockington and MackArthur Lane running the ball for Green Bay.

Washington, however, holds a slight edge at quarterback with the veteran Bill Kilmer getting the call over young Scott Hunter.

Simpson, Csonka and Namath Named to Conference Stars

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (UPI)—Buffalo's O. J. Simpson, pro football leading rusher, and Larry Csonka, who helped lead the Miami Dolphins to the first

unbeaten season in the National Football League in 31 years, head the 1972 United Press International American Conference all-star team.

Simpson, who gained 1,251 yards, received 27 votes in balloting of

38 pro football writers, three from each conference city. Csonka, the No. 2 rusher in the AFC, was named on 24 ballots.

The New York Jets' Joe Namath, who tied for the league lead in touchdown passes with 19, was voted the all-star quarterback.

Fred Biletnikoff, one of five Oakland players named to the first team, and Kansas City's Otis Taylor were listed as the wide receivers. Raymond Chester of Oakland was named at tight end.

Bob Brown of Oakland and Winston Hill of the Jets were easy winners at offensive tackle and Larry Little of Miami, one of five Dolphins named to the first team, and Gene Upshaw of Oakland won honors at guard. Bob Johnson of Cincinnati is the center.

Joe Greene, Pittsburgh's tackle, headed the defensive team with 38 votes. Teammate Dwight White won honors at one defensive end and Miami's Bill Stanfill was named at the other. Mike Reid of Cincinnati was an easy winner at the other defensive tackle slot.

Willie Lanier of Kansas City was named at middle linebacker while Pittsburgh's Andy Russell and Baltimore's Ted Hendricks earned linebacker honors. Willie Brown of Oakland was joined by newcomer Robert James of Buffalo at cornerback while Miami's safety duo of Dick Anderson and Jake Scott were easy winners at their positions.

Final NFL Individual Statistics

NATIONAL CONFERENCE									
Team	TD	FG	PA	Int.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	TD	TD
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Baltimore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dallas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denver	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Green Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Houston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indianapolis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kansas City	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miami	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New England	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oakland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
San Francisco	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seattle	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tampa Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tennessee	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Virginia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas A&M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Oklahoma	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Texas Tech	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
W. Missouri	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

